MEAD LARKIN G.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL

DRAWER 21

Statues of Abraham Lincoln

Larkin G. Mead, Jr.
Springfield, Illinois

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Scrapbook by Dorcas [illegible] Famous [illegible]

Larkin G. Mead Jr. was born in Brattleboro, Vermont Jan. 3 1835 He was the third son of Larkin G. Mead and Mary Noyes Mead _____? and the nearest brother in age to my mother, Elinore Gertrude Mead _____?

He made a snow statue at the cross-roads in Brattleboro one night after a heavy snow, with another Brattleboro boy _____? to aid in the work, and the next morning a snow angel was found glittering in the sun to the astonished townspeople. He afterward reproduced it in marble for Nicholas Longworth's Grandfather? as the Recording Angel.

Made his "Ethan Allen" for _____? Reproductions are now in the State House at Montpelier, Vermont and the Capitol at Washington, D. C.

He was a friend of the artist George Fuller of Deerfield, Mass. who painted him as a young man (portrait now in my possession, but in storage in Boston). George Fuller and Quincey Ward, the sculptor, were often at the Mead house in Brattleboro. Quincey Ward studied with _____? Brown in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the same time my Uncle did. Henry Kirke Brown

My Uncle was war illustrator for the Harpers Weekly for a short time during the Civil War.

He took my mother to Europe to be married, and went on to Florence to study. Came to Venice to act as Vice Consul and take care of my sister, Winifred, then a baby, while my father and mother were making their "Italian Journeys". He fell in love with the daughter of a poor but "noble" Italian family from Dalmatia, who lived on the top floor of the palazzo Justinian, where the consulate was, and he and Marietta di Benvenuti were soon married. They went to America and I suppose he made the Lincoln statue then, but unfortunately I never heard him, or my mother, speak of it.

G in 1866

His wife was always homesick, so they went back to Italy and they lived over forty years in Florence where he taught the same class at the Academia della Belli Art's (?) (Please verify this), that Michel Angelo did. He and his wife only came to America once again, in 1907? to see his brothers and sisters who were all living in, or near, New York.

They used to visit his wife's brother in Venice in the summer, and my Uncle would sit in the Piazza San Marco reading the "Vermont Phoenix" from one end to the other.

He had no children, and died in Florence in Oct 1910?

He did a bas-relief of my father, and one of me in 1884, and one of Henry James soon after. Mr. James described him as an "Unreconstructed Yankee".

Did a statue of Mr. ~~Wm.~~ and Mrs. Stanford and their son Leland for the Stanford University at Palo Alto, California. Very realistic group, like the statues in the Campo Santo in Genoa. Made a figure of the Mississippi River, now, I think, at ~~St. Louis~~ ? Minneapolis, he also designed the Pedestal of the Agricultural Building at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago.

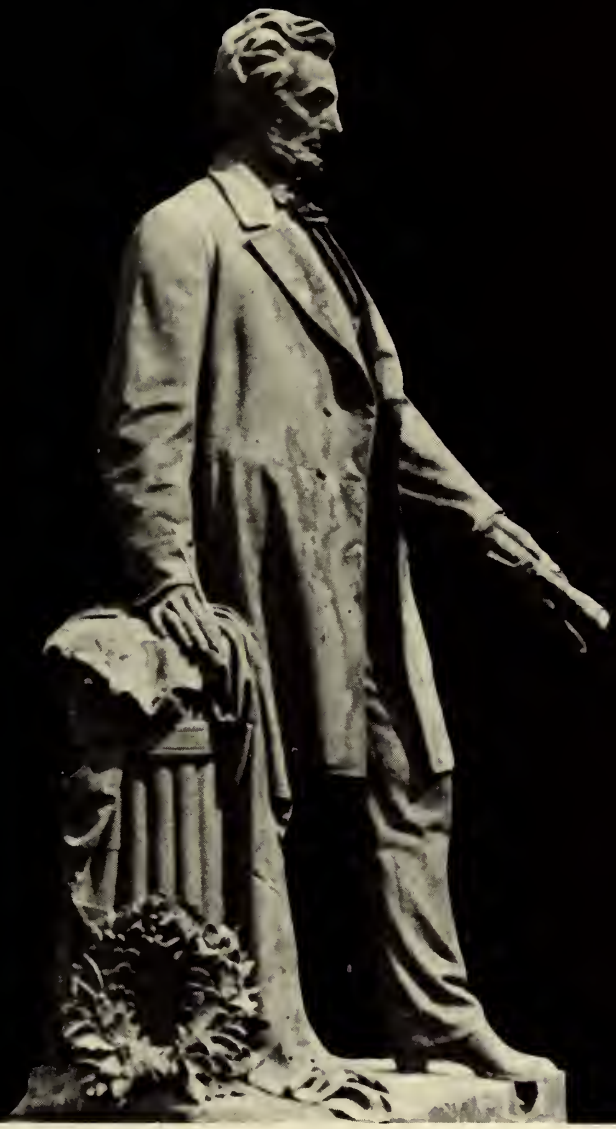
Larkin G. Mead Jr. is mentioned in Lorado Taft's "American Sculptors" with an illustration of his Ethan Allen statue. He is listed in Fielding's Dictionary of American Painters, and Thieme-Becker, Kunstler Lexicon Vol. 24.

Though I must have seen my uncle Larkin G. Mead ~~of~~ as a baby, my earliest impression of him was taken from his portrait by George Fuller, which hung in our house. It shows him as a young man, before he went to Italy, clean-shaven, with auburn hair thrown back from his forehead, and with the keen, penetrating ~~the~~ eyes of the Meads. He wears a dark coat, soft collar, and flowing black tie.

I cannot remember whether his hair had turned gray when I saw him in Florence in 1882, but I do remember that he was short and slight like my mother, and moved about his studio, where he modelled medallions of my father and myself, with the same swift, bird-like motions.

When I last saw him, in New York, his hair and pointed beard, were white and he much resembled ~~my grandmother's cousin~~ his mother's cousin, President Hayes, only that his eyes had still the intense stare of the artist.

Mildred Howells



LINCOLN AT OAK RIDGE CEMETERY

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS — SCULPTOR — LARKIN GOLDSMITH MEAD

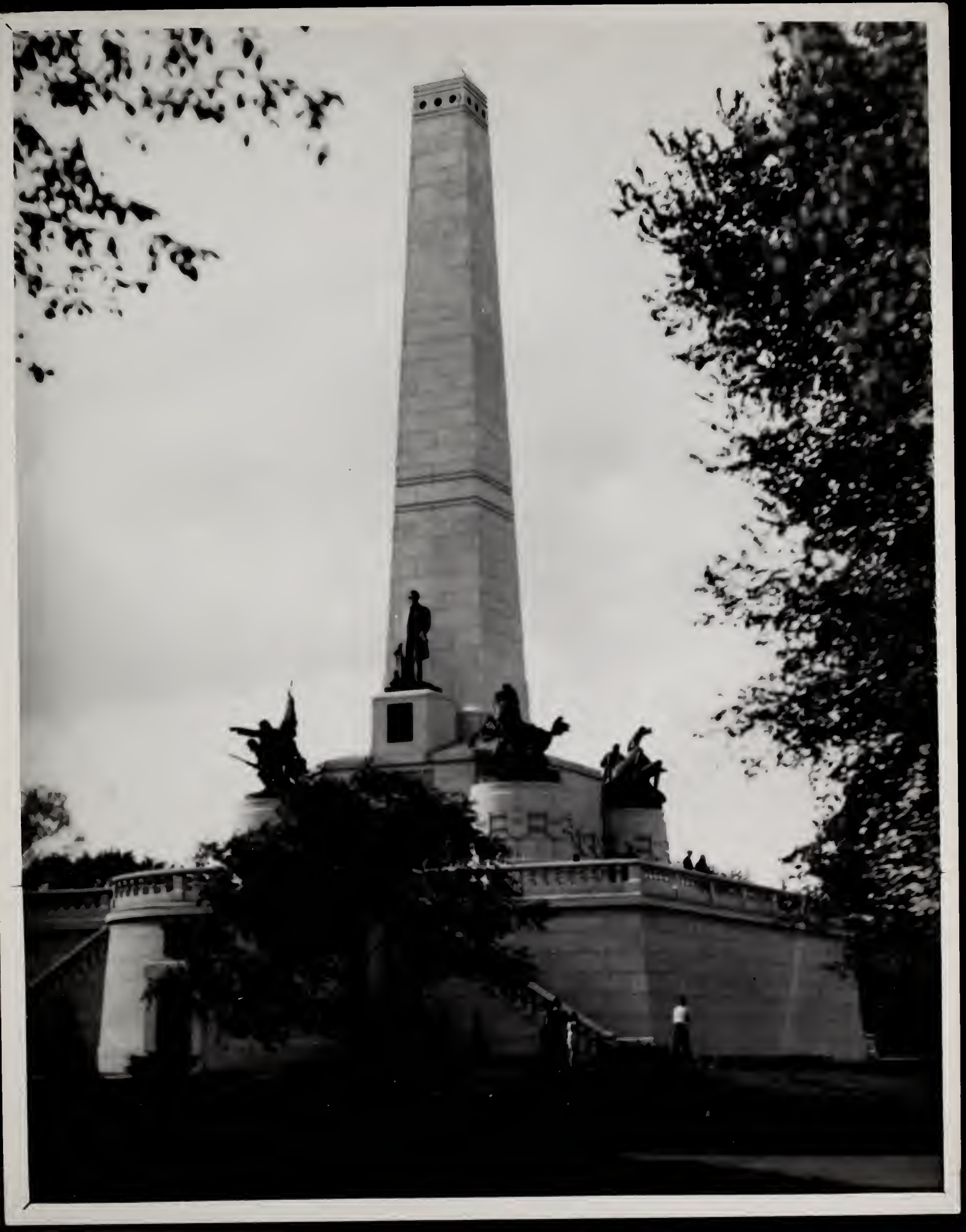
EMNACIPATION - MEAD

Springfield - Illinois

Springfield also has another monument by Larkin Mead. It was dedicated in 1874 and a wide celebration marked the unveiling. It occupies a prominent place among the groups of bronze figures on the monument at Lincoln's tomb which has recently been remodeled. Within the monument are minature replicas of several other Lincoln statues.

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT,
OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

PHOTO BY "PAYNE," NATIONAL GALLERY,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



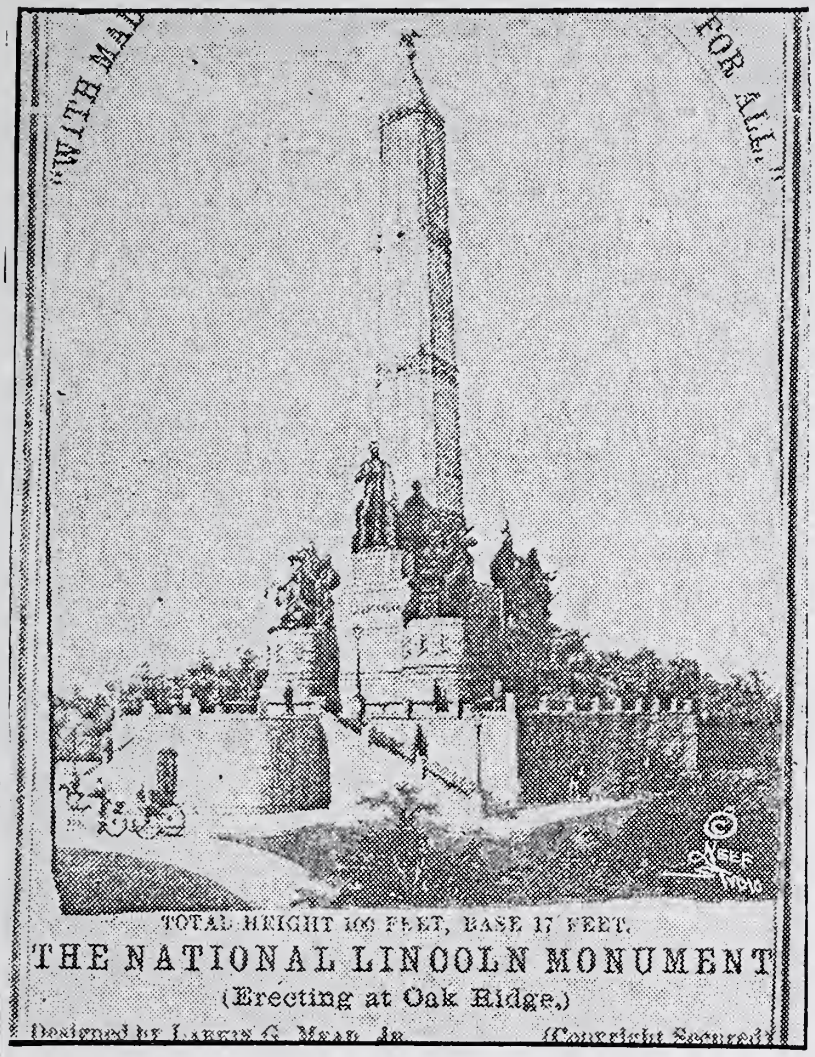
PRINT FROM PHOTOGRAPH
in possession of the Lincoln
National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Identification Number MT 14

Tomb

Springfield, Illinois

Original Drawing of Lincoln Tomb Plan



Picture above is the original drawing of Architect Larkin Mead for the Lincoln tomb. It was submitted in competition with other architectural plans for the tomb and was used on postcards which were sold throughout the country to raise funds for construction of the monument. While the general plan was followed, the lines of the tomb were changed somewhat from the original drawing.

ABE LINCOLN'S GRAVE. 1895

The Monument Scarred and Mutilated by Relic Hunters.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The *Evening Journal* to-night prints a three-column article on the condition of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., and the ill treatment given the visitors by J. C. Powers, the custodian of the mausoleum. The *Journal* says, in part:

"Abraham Lincoln's tomb at Springfield has fallen from its high place as the shrine of a mighty nation. The spot where rest the earthly remains of one of the two greatest men in American history is fast falling into decay, and the stately monument erected at the capital of Illinois to commemorate the love of the people is scarred and mutilated from the attacks of vandalistic relic hunters. His most malignant enemy in the 'Lost Cause' could scarcely desire more indignities heaped upon 'Honest Abe's' grave than now daily come to its lot.

The Lincoln Monument.

Special to The Republic.

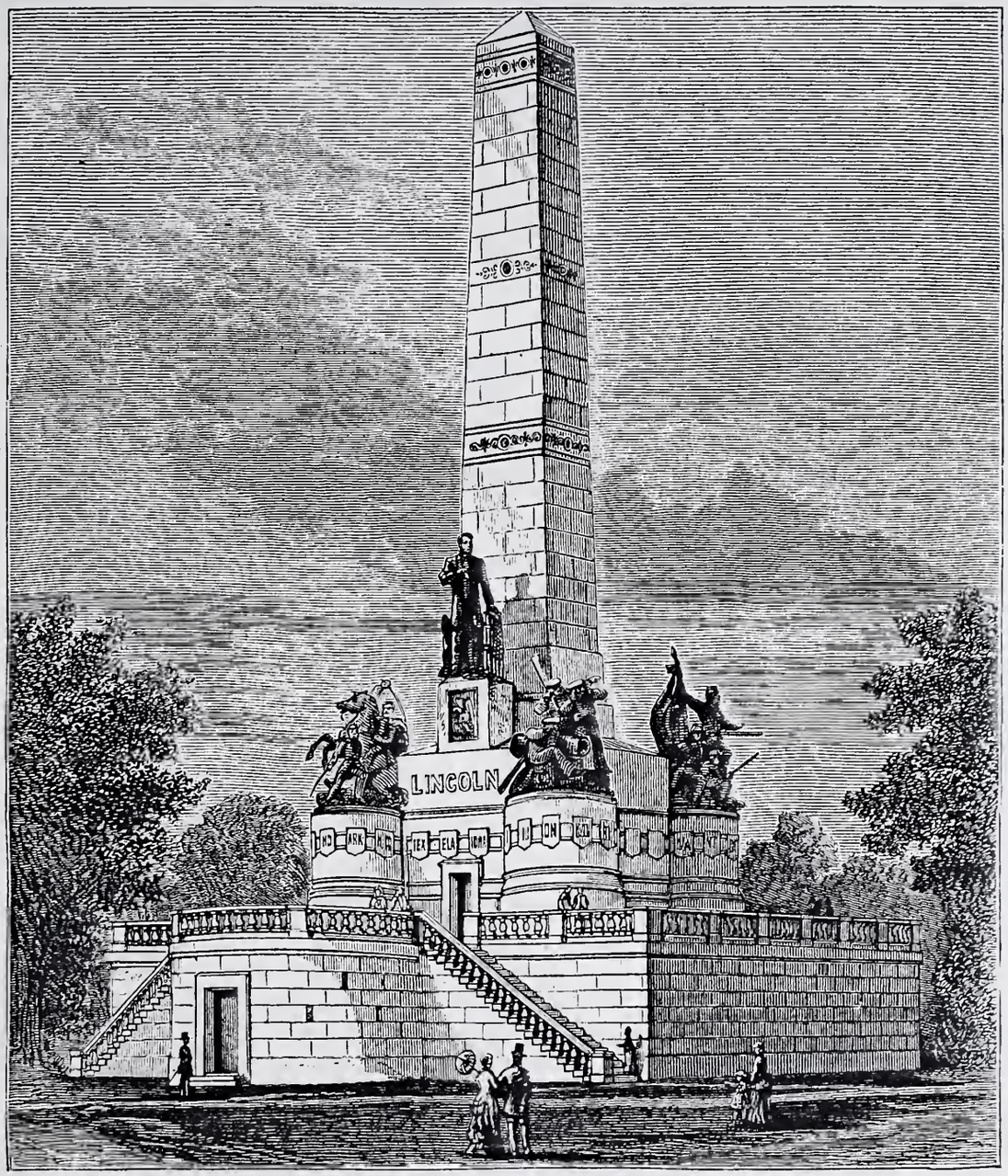
MONTICELLO, Ill., June 16.—The Illinois Division of Sons of Veterans are taking steps to have all the members of the order in the United States aid them in placing the three allegorical figures of War, Justice and Peace on the national Lincoln monument at Oak Ridge. This was the original design by Larkin G. Meade, the artist. They will be placed on a level with the statue of Lincoln, Freedom on the west side of the obelisk, Justice on the east, and Peace on the north. The cost of these three figures will be $15,000. The Sons of Veterans desire to do this in honor of Abraham Lincoln. 1890

THE bronze statue of Lincoln for the monument to be erected over his remains in Springfield, Ill., is now receiving the best touches of the artist, Mr. M. S. Mosman, at the Ames works in Chicopee.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

WE give on this page an illustration of the monument erected at Springfield, Illinois, in honor of President LINCOLN, which includes a bronze statue of the President modeled by Mr. LARKIN G. MEAD. The statue was put in its place on the 3d inst., and was formally unveiled on the 15th in the presence of a vast assemblage of people from all parts of the country. It stands on the south side and in front of the shaft, about thirty feet above the ground. President GRANT and many other distinguished guests, both civil and military, were present at the ceremony. The statue is an excellent and characteristic likeness of Mr. LINCOLN. The figure is represented as dressed in the double-breasted long frock-coat and the loose pantaloons which were the fashion ten or twelve years ago, and consequently make the form appear somewhat more full and robust than Mr. LINCOLN really was. The portraiture of the statue is realistic in its fidelity. The rather stooping shoulders, the forward inclination of the head, manner of wearing the hair, the protruding eyebrows, the nose, the mouth, with the prominent and slightly drooping lower lip, the mole on his left cheek, the eyes sitting far back in his head, the calm, earnest, half-sorrowful expression of the face, all recall to the minds of his old friends and neighbors the simple-mannered, unaffected man who lived among them until he was called away to enter upon the duties of Chief Magistrate of the nation.

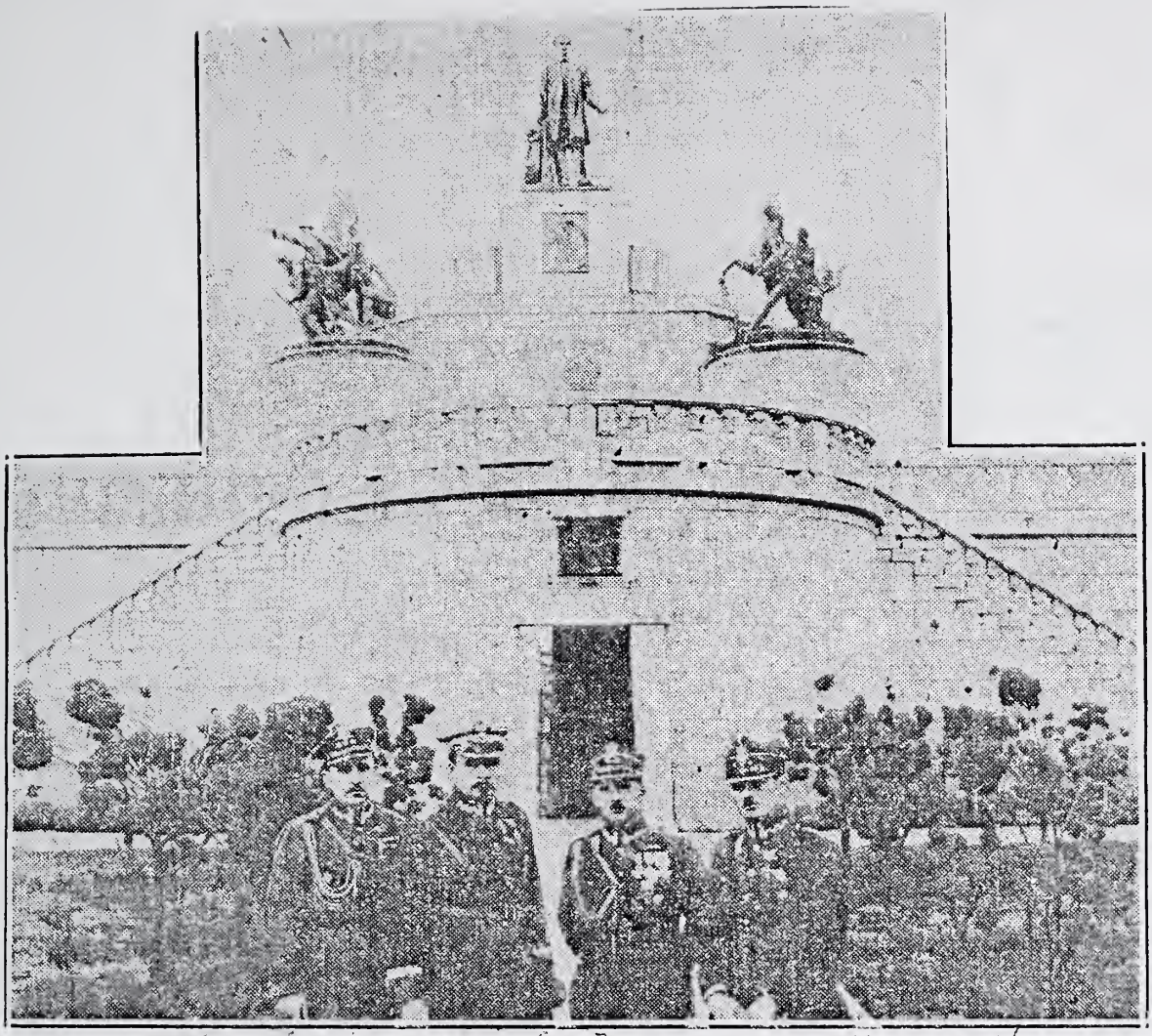
As will be seen from our engraving, Mr. LINCOLN is represented with his left hand resting upon fasces, around which are gracefully folded the Stars and Stripes. Mr. LINCOLN is represented as having just signed the Proclamation of Emancipation, and in his left hand he holds a scroll marked "Proclamation;" in the right hand he holds a pen. The coat of arms upon the face of the pedestal on which the statue stands represents the American eagle standing upon a shield partly draped by the flag, with one foot upon a broken shackle, and in his beak the fragments of a chain which he has just broken to pieces.



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY C. J. PAYNE.]

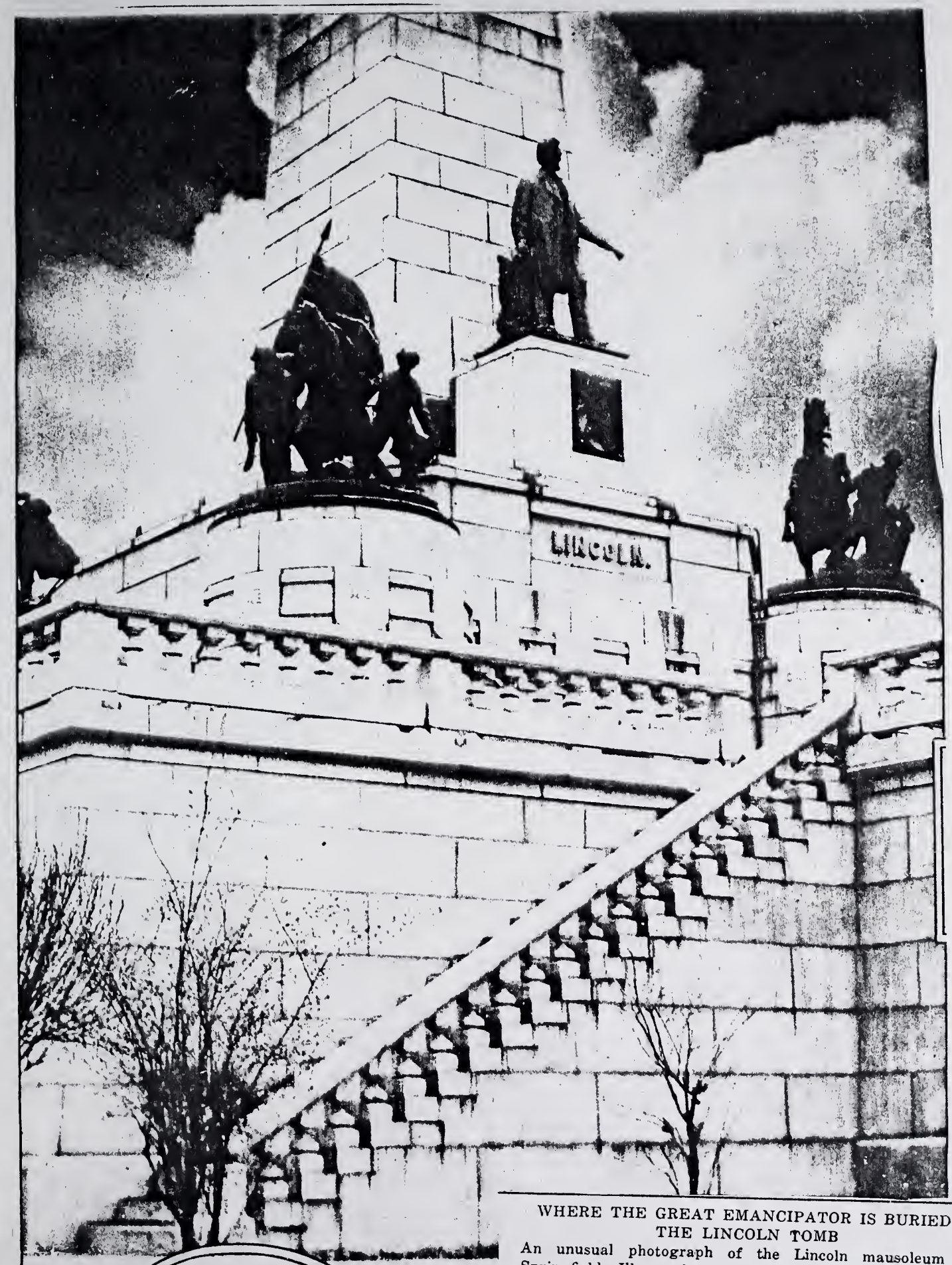
The monument is constructed in the most substantial manner of Quincy granite. In the base are two chambers. The one shown in our engraving is called Memorial Hall, and contains some interesting relics of the late President. The other, on the north side, contains the caskets inclosing the remains of Mr. LINCOLN and his little son "Tad." The opening above Memorial Hall is the entrance to the winding stairs leading to the top of the monument. The several subordinate groups of figures shown in our engraving are not yet placed in position. Each group is intended to represent a branch of the service of the United States.

The monument was erected under the superintendence of Mr. W. D. RICHARDSON, from the design of Mr. LARKIN G. MEAD. The base is seventy-four feet on each side and twenty high, the total height to the top of the shaft being one hundred and twenty feet. The structure cost $250,000.



—By United.

THE LINCOLN TOMB AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The photograph shows Gen. Haller, the "Pershing of Poland," who recently visited the United States, and his staff in front of the great memorial erected in Lincoln's memory at Springfield, Ill.



WHERE THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR IS BURIED: THE LINCOLN TOMB

An unusual photograph of the Lincoln mausoleum in Springfield, Ill., made by a Philadelphian, showing the statue of the Civil War President at the front of the beautiful memorial

Rittase

Visit the Lincoln Shrines at Springfield

State Capital Was Home of Great Emancipator

SPRINGFIELD, the capital city of Illinois, and for many years the home city of Abraham Lincoln, contains two notable Lincoln shrines—his tomb and his modest homestead.

The tomb is an imposing one and stands in Oak Ridge Cemetery. The statue of Lincoln is on a pedestal projecting from the south side of the obelisk—the central figure of a series of groups, representing the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Artillery and the Navy. Passing around the whole obelisk and pedestal is a band or chain of shields, each representing a state, the name of which is carved upon it.

The body of President Lincoln was placed in a receiving vault in Oak Ridge on May 4, 1865, and a week later the National Lincoln Monument Association was formed with Governor Richard J. Oglesby at the head. A temporary vault was built and the body removed on December 21, 1865. Six years later it was placed in the crypt in the monument and three years later in the sarcophagus in the center of the catacomb. However, in 1899, the structure began to show signs of breaking down, and a cemented vault was built beneath the floor of the catacomb directly underneath the sarcophagus. There the body of President Lincoln was placed September 26, 1901, where it still rests.

Brick and Granite

The monument is built of brick and Quincy granite but the granite only shows. It contains also the crypts in which lie the bodies of Mrs. Lincoln, two sons and Abraham Lincoln, a grandson.

The money used in the construction of the monument came largely from popular subscriptions, only three states making appropriations to the fund, Illinois, $50,000; Missouri, $1,000; and Nevada, $500. Sunday schools, lodges, army associations, and other organizations contributed. The largest sum given except by the State of Illinois, was $1,437, from the 73d Regiment of colored troops at New Orleans. About $8,000 was contributed by colored soldiers in the United States Army.

The monument was designed by Larkin G. Mead of Florence, Italy.

The monument also contains a Memorial Hall which is filled with a most interesting collection of Lincoln relics. Among them are his surveying instruments, the compass, chain and Jacob staff and the worn old black leather saddle bags in which he carried the instrument and papers. There is a soap dish and curtain fixtures from the Lincoln home as well as two small black cane-seated chairs, a part of his first parlor set, an ink-stained deal table and a plain wooden rocker which was in his law office when he was nominated for the presidency.

There are many letters in the collection, one from a little girl of thirteen, Grace Bedell, who wrote to Lincoln during his first campaign telling him that he would look better if he wore whiskers. He answered her, saying that he was not inclined to do so, but shortly afterward he raised the beard and when he visited her home city during the campaign, he called for her and showed her that he had followed her advice.

Lincoln Relics

Still another relic is a faded piece of white silk with a pattern of red flowers, kept in a glass frame. The silk also shows a dark stain of blood. It was from the dress worn by Laura Keen on the night Lincoln was assassinated. She stepped from the stage into the Lincoln box and took the wounded President's head on her lap. A year later she brought the piece to Springfield her-

(See Page 14)

The Lincoln Monument at Springfield

self and presented it to the monument association.

The Lincoln homestead at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Springfield, was the only residence ever owned by Abraham Lincoln. He lived there for seventeen years and at the time of his nomination and election to the presidency. From there he went forth to glory and the grave.

The frame work and all the floors are of oak; the laths of hickory, split out by hand; the doors, door frames, window frames and weather boarding of black walnut. The nails, sparingly used in its construction, are all hand made. The most noticeable feature of its construction from the builders' point of view is the prodigal use of walnut and strict economy in the use of iron—wooden pegs being used wherever practicable in lieu of the customary nail.

Various Lincoln possessions are in the Home and are being supplemented with pieces of that period. One can see a picture of Queen Victoria sent by the Queen to Mr. Lincoln in the early sixties, a clock that belonged to Lincoln before his marriage, Mr. Lincoln's favorite chair, an upholstered rocker, and beside it his wife's favorite little rocker, his writing desk and many other articles that speak to you of the great Emancipator.

In this house with so little in its appearance to distinguish it from hundreds of others built about the same time, Mr. Lincoln took up his residence in the second year after his marriage. Here the three youngest children of his family were born and the eldest of the three died. Here he grew up from the small figure of a country lawyer to the full stature of a party idol and the grand proportions of a national leader. Here were nurtured his early born ambitions and here his greatest political aspiration was realized. Here he closed his career as a citizen of Illinois and took up the work to which he gave his life that "the government of the people, by the people, and for the people might not perish from the earth."

Ill. Journal of Commerce
May, 1929.

TOWERING SHAFT TO LINCOLN URGED

Custodian of Tomb Suggests Master Memorial at Springfield.

BY CLAUDE O. PIKE.

Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.

Springfield, Ill., July 22.—A Lincoln monument towering 500 feet high, visible for 20 miles and surmounted by a powerful search light to mark the way for air mail pilots is suggested by Herbert Wells Fay, custodian of the Lincoln tomb and monument, as a fitting memorial for the great emancipator.

Such a monument would be Illinois' challenge to the charges that the immortal Lincoln was being forgotten by his native state. It would also challenge the genius of the world's greatest artists and sculp-

the Coles county home, and reproduce the New Salem log cabin village. One room could be devoted to the Black Hawk war, showing the contour of each county traveled.

Rooms for Major Events.

"Rooms could be set aside showing Vandalia, the campaign for congress, Lincoln-Douglas debates, depict the battles of the civil war, the assassination and funeral. Another room could be set aside to the Lincoln memorials erected in his honor.

"The inner circle of rooms next to the base of the statue could be devoted to a display of paintings of Lincoln, scenes of his life depicted in sculpture and photographs. To get such a collection offer $10,000 each for the five best paintings of Lincoln or pertaining to his life and $5,000 for the next five best. Offer smaller sums for miniatures of Lincoln, transparencies, scenes or photographs.

"This amount of money would enlist the best efforts of the greatest artists of the country and such a collection, properly housed, would attract

SKETCH OF MEMORIAL SUGGESTED BY HERBERT WELLS FAY, CUSTODIAN OF THE LINCOLN TOMB AND MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL. IT WOULD BE 500 FEET HIGH AND HAVE A POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHT ON TOP OF IT TO GUIDE AIR-MAIL PILOTS.

[By Robert Mills, staff artist.]

tors, for Mr. Fay suggests a gigantic standing statue of Lincoln 200 feet 'gh mounted on a pedestal 300 feet

'ounding its base he would a suitable memorial hall to ... proportions of the monument and sufficiently large to house Lincoln memorials.

Describes Plan of Memorial.

"Make three circles of rooms" suggests Mr. Fay. "On the outer wall arrange to record the principal events in Lincoln's life, especially from the cradle until he went to Washington In frames on the walls and in show cases put pictures of every spot he ever visited, letters and speeches he wrote, things he said, stories he told, friends, documents and surveys he made. A systematic arrangement of all of these would give a panorama of his life that would give a patriotic thrill to every visitor, American or foreign.

"In this exhibit could be shown a copy of every letter, speech, survey or document he made in chronological order. Pictures of every person mentioned and places visited could be shown. There could be shown all publications about Lincoln, authors of books, photos of the scenes and everything. Make it answer every question asked about Lincoln. Have every county of the state represented.

"In the center circle reproduce his birthplace, probably exact size, showing its surroundings. Build in miniature the contour of the country and make it show all the places he frequented in Kentucky.

"Then in the next room faithfully reproduce the Indiana home and vicinity. In adjoining rooms of the center circle show a miniature of the Decatur home of Thomas Lincoln, every Lincoln lover of the world. This would make the tomb of Lincoln the last word in every detail. One of the most expensive and desirable acquisitions would be a boulevard connecting the state capitol, the tomb and the Lincoln home. With this idea followed out, criticisms that Illinois does not appreciate her Lincoln advantage would forever be silenced."

Tomb a World Shrine.

Mr. Fay, who, as custodian of the Lincoln monument, is recognized as one of the best authorities on Lincoln, asserts that there is a growing sentiment that Illinois does not fully appreciate her great historical asset.

"The home and tomb of Lincoln attract more attention over the world than any other single feature, probably more than all put together," said Mr. Fay.

"If the citizens of Illinois were alive to their historical advantage they would appropriate a couple of million dollars to show their appreciation of what came to them by the working of fate. Nearly $3,000,000 was expended on the memorial at Washington and it answers every hope of those who are satisfied with an appeal to the spectacular. It awes the guest and gives friend and foe the proper thrill. Something different should be planned for Springfield.

Pushes Idea Before State.

Mr. Fay suggests the monument with the surrounding memorial hall simply as a means of getting his idea before the public, believing that the time is ripe for Illinois to begin giving constructive thought to the matter The present tomb and monument were erected in 1874 at a cost of $350,000. It is in urgent need of repairs now. Visitors comment on its condition. The small rooms in the base of the monument are far too small and the choice collection of Lincoln documents, memorials and souvenirs cannot be displayed. Mr. Fay's personal collection of Lincoln papers, pictures and documents more than fill the limited space at present.

There are nine acres in the Lincoln monument plot in beautiful Oakridge cemetery in Springfield, giving ample space for the erection of a fitting memorial and shrine to Illinois' gift to the nation.

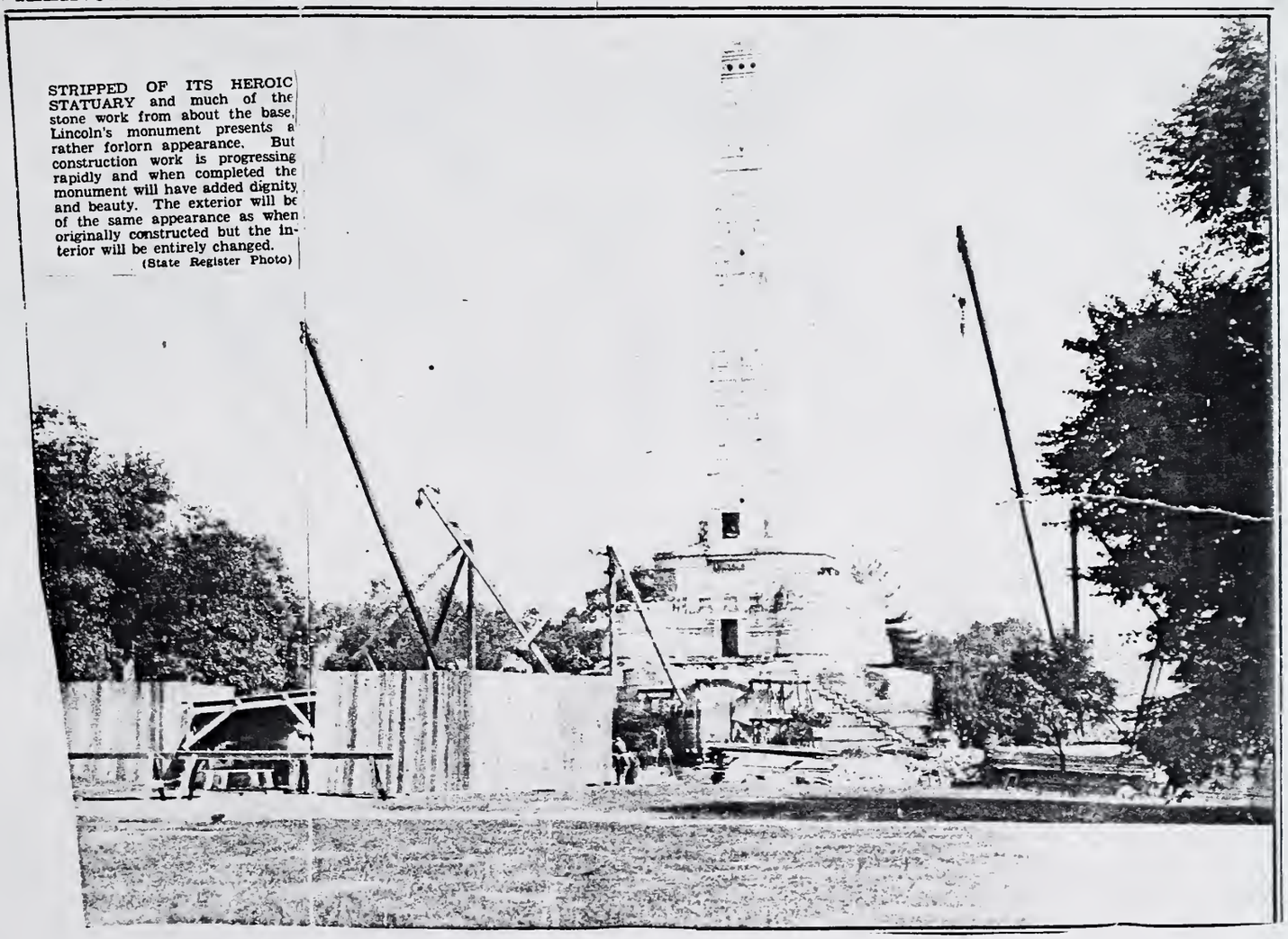
Visitors on Increase.

Just why there is the marked increase in the number of visitors to the tomb is difficult to determine. With the seeming breakdown in the democracy that Lincoln stood for and the indifference toward political honesty and decency found in American politics today, and particularly in Illinois, the growing stream of pilgrims to the last resting place of the ashes of the great emancipator is little short of miraculous.

It is claimed by some that the recent works on Lincoln have inspired the pilgrimage of many. The automobile and hard roads make the tomb the mecca for thousands more. The tomb is open every day from 8 in the morning until 6 at night, and any day a visitor to it will find the tomb crowded with visitors. On an average, 400 people visit the tomb daily. One sees automobiles parked about there by the dozen, bearing license plates from distant states. On Sundays the visitors reach nearly a thousand in good weather.

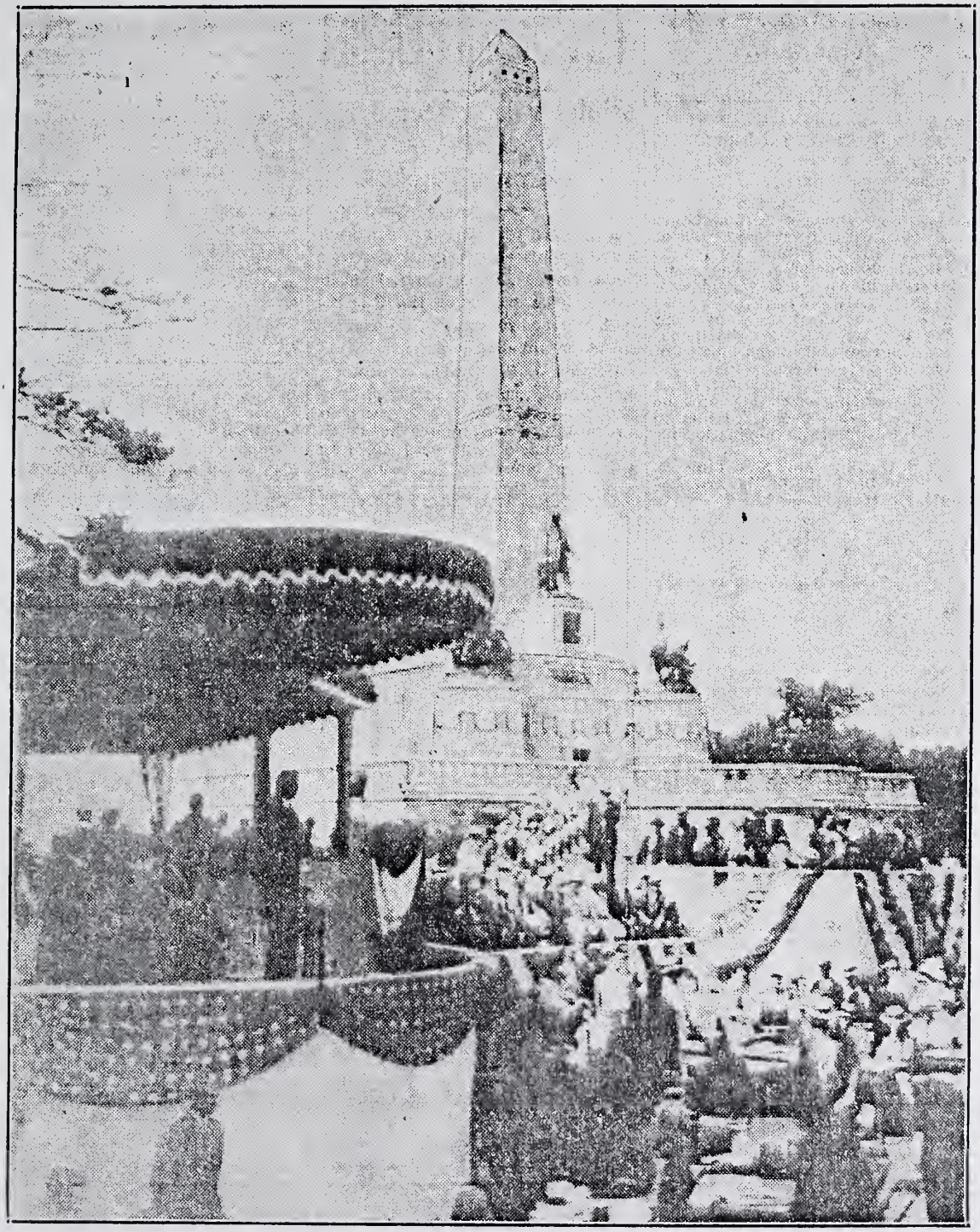
Five year ago visitors registering there were under 30,000. Last year over 150,000 signed the visitors' book.

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER JULY 20 1930



STRIPPED OF ITS HEROIC STATUARY and much of the stone work from about the base, Lincoln's monument presents a rather forlorn appearance. But construction work is progressing rapidly and when completed the monument will have added dignity and beauty. The exterior will be of the same appearance as when originally constructed but the interior will be entirely changed.
(State Register Photo)

HOOVER AT RE-DEDICATION OF LINCOLN TOMB

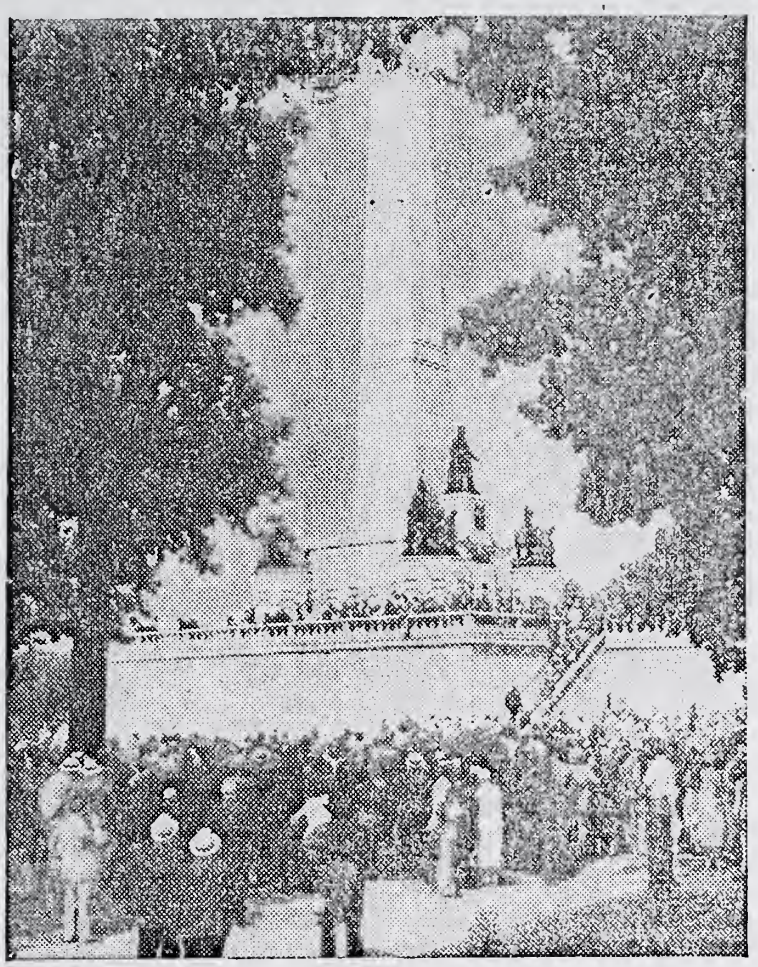


Here is President Hoover delivering his address during the impressive dedicatory ceremonies of the remodeled tomb of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill. The granite column shown in the background was constructed in 1869. The newly completed work includes the entire remodeling of the memorial's base, in which were placed nine statues of Lincoln, representing various stages in his life.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1935.

THE TORRINGTON REGISTER

REPUBLICANS CALL FOR 'LIBERTY'



Delegates to the republican grass roots convention are shown as they heard pleas for "liberty" at Abraham Lincoln's tomb in Springfield, Ill. The Roosevelt administration meanwhile came in for a severe dressing-down from G.O.P. speakers. (Associated Press Photo).

The Erection of the Lincoln Monument

By HARRY E. PRATT

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S body was placed in the public vault in Oak Ridge cemetery, May 4, 1865. On October 15, 1874 a great throng of people, including President Grant, attended the dedication of the Lincoln Monument erected by the gifts of a grateful people.

The monument had then cost over $150,000 and $55,000 more was used to place the groups of bronze figures representing the four branches of the Military and Naval Service.

It was Mrs. Lincoln's expressed desire to have the monument in Oak Ridge cemetery, in preference to the ground now occupied by the State Capitol, which had been chosen by the National Lincoln Monument Association. Before his election to the Presidency, Lincoln, with his wife on a visit to the cemetery had said: "What a beautiful spot." To C. M. Smith, his brother-in-law, he had expressed the same thought. The hard maple, his favorite tree grew there in abundance.

The process of collecting funds began immediately after Lincoln's death, continued slowly and not until January, 1868, did the Association, directed by fifteen of Lincoln's old friends, issue notice for designs for a monument to cost not over $200,000. They offered $1,000 as a prize for the monument chosen. The announcement had been eagerly awaited by artists, sculptors, architects and quarry owners. Many inquiries and several designs had already been received by the Association. The first to inquire and the first to complete his design was Larkin H. Mead, Jr., and the winner of the prize. Imbued with the idea that a monument would be erected to "so great a man as President Lincoln," Mead, then a sculptor, scarcely thirty years of age, began on a design in January, 1865, four months before Lincoln's assassination. The miniature plaster model of the monument, exhibited in New York in August, 1865, was made in his studio in Florence, Italy.

Anxious that his design should be accepted, Mead kept the Association informed of his movements on his return to America, and offered to bring the design to Springfield for approval. Influential friends communicated their approval of the artist's effort.

Undismayed by the publicity given to Mead's design, thirty other artists submitted theirs by September 1, 1868. The designs were placed on exhibit for ten days in the Senate Chamber of the State House. Here the committee of thirteen, representing the Association, viewed them and selected the four best designs. On the last ballot, Mead's design received twelve of the thirteen votes. Sharon Tyndale, the only member of the committee to die before the monument was completed, voted for another design. Leonard Volk, sculptor of famous figures of Lincoln and Douglas, was among the four competitors chosen for the last ballot. Two noted women sculptors submitted designs, Harriet Hosmer and Vinnie Ream. Miss Ream, at the age of fifteen, had been given an order from Congress for the marble figure of Lincoln that stands today in the National Hall of Statuary. The Chicago firm of Cochrane and Piquenard, architects of the Illinois and Iowa Capitol buildings, submitted a design for the monument.

In a letter to Senator Morrill of Vermont, Mead wrote "My design was adopted and I received the $1,000, which was promised to the artist whose design should be accepted. An executive committee was there appointed consisting of three members and they proceeded with me to draw up a preliminary contract for the execution of the monument complete.

"It is my duty to prepare specifications and working plans and to present them to the executive committee on or before the first of February next, at which time a final contract will be made. I am to furnish satisfactory security.

"This is the way the matter stands and I think I have cause to congratulate myself. I feel truly gratified to you for seeing that I was properly recommended to the committee. I was an entire stranger to them all, but I soon found I was dealing with high minded men and true friends of Mr. Lincoln. I trust I merit the high honor they have bestowed upon me and I shall use my utmost exertions in performing my task to make it an acceptable work."

A final contract with Mead was signed on December 30, 1868. The Association agreed to follow his drawings and specifications. Mead then returned to Italy, and the Association contracted with W. D. Richardson of Springfield to erect the monument, exclusive of the statuary, for $136,550. This part of the work, which it was contemplated, would be complete by January 1, 1871 was not finished until the week before the dedication in October, 1874.

Mead's work in addition to the drawing up of the plans, for which he received $5,500, was to mold, cast and deliver all the statuary required by his design; a statue of Lincoln, a coat of arms of the United States, and four groups representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery and the marine. The statue of Lincoln and each of the groups was to be delivered for $13,500. The cavalry group, the last to be erected, was not ordered until almost eleven years after the original contract was signed. All the plaster models of statuary were shipped from Florence, Italy, to Chicopee, Mass., where they were cast into bronze by the Ames Manufacturing Company. A. D. Shephard, President of the National Bank Note Company of New York, acted as agent for Mead in his business transactions with the Association from 1868 until the cavalry group was erected in 1883. The resolution made by the directors of the Association in 1865, to contract for work on the monument only as fast as funds were available, was strictly followed. Governors of the states were appealed to for funds. Many of them heartily recommended the project to their legislatures. Responses came only from five states: Illinois gave $77,400; New York, $10,000; Missouri, $1,000; and Nevada and Nebraska each gave $500. Congress, on March 3, 1869, donated "such damaged and captured bronze and scrapped guns and ordinance as may be required." The Association estimated that 50,000 pounds would be needed. Sixty-five bronze field howitzers, three fourths of which were Confederate guns, were delivered at Chicopee, Mass. Only a part of this metal was used. Its quality was so poor that only forty-five percent of it could be used in each casting. The surplus was sold at twelve cents a pound, netting the Association approximately $4,000.

From the estate of William Bein of San Francisco, came the largest single bequest, $2,497.50.

At the meeting of the Directors of the National Lincoln Monument Association, in July, 1874, it was resolved to dedicate the monument, minus the four group statues, on October 15, 1874. The Army of the Tennessee was to hold its reunion in

(Continued on next page)

Nuns Unveiled Lincoln Monument

It was no wonder then that when the national monument to Lincoln at his burial place in Springfield, Ill., was to be dedicated, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, who was in charge of arrangements, requested that a nun of the Dominican convent in Springfield be permitted to unveil the memorial. To his consternation the nuns had to decline the honor, since they were cloistered.

Sherman's thoughts went to the appalling scene in the Memphis hospitals where Sisters of St. Dominic from Kentucky had ministered to the wounded and dying soldiers of his command. "If I had *my* Sisters of St. Dominic near me," he declared, "*they* would not disappoint me."

Hearing that some of these sisters staffed a parochial school in Jacksonville, Ill., Sherman obtained permission for them to unveil the monument. Sister Josephine Meagher, the superior, accompanied by Sister Rachel, a former war nurse, journeyed to Springfield in the President's special railroad car and in the presence of a huge throng the silken banner concealing the statue was released into their hands. Then the sisters slipped away and returned to Jacksonville.

When Sister Rachel died in 1909 in Springfield, the greatest celebration ever held in honor of Lincoln was going on there to commemorate the 100th year of his birth. President William Howard Taft headed the dignitaries in attendance. As the hearse bearing Sister Rachel's remains passed the Lincoln Memorial en route to Calvary Cemetery, the bell on the monument was tolled, and a squad of soldiers stood at attention at the base of the obelisk.

Chicago Sunday Tribune
February 9, 1958

SPRINGFIELD COURTHOUSE, NEGLECTED LINCOLN SHRINE

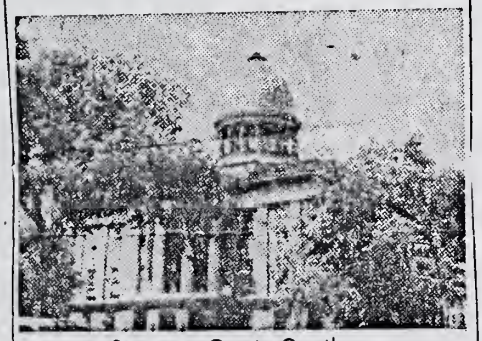
BY ROBERT HOWARD

[Tribune Springfield Correspondent]

HISTORIANS in Illinois are hopeful that the state government before many years will have title to the Sangamon county courthouse, one of the nation's most neglected historical shrines. A century ago, when Abe Lincoln was the leading citizen of Springfield, the stone faced building in the center of the business district was the state capitol. As a county courthouse, it now is inadequate and overcrowded, dilapidated and dingy.

Within the last generation, it should have been restored as a Lincoln shrine and museum. Gov. Dwight H. Green tried to buy the building 12 years ago. Gov. Stratton last year sent word that the state still wants to pay a fair price for the old building. His tentative offer was being mulled over by the board of supervisors when the legislative session adjourned.

There is hope that a deal between the state and Sangamon county can be worked out by 1959, when the meeting of the legislature will coincide with the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. Public sentiment may be stirred this



Sangamon County Courthouse

year by celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate centennial. None of the debates was held here, but an important preliminary was Lincoln's "house divided against itself cannot stand" speech, which was made in the old hall of the House of Representatives, now the Circuit courtroom.

AMONG the chief drum beaters for a new courthouse are the judges of the Circuit court, who contend that the 118 year old capital was never intended for jury trials.

Most downstate counties have larger and better courthouses. Here county officials are crowding out the Lincoln memories. The county judge occupies space previously devoted to the law library, where Lincoln frequently studied, and to the Supreme court, before which he tried nearly 200 cases.

Between his nomination and farewell speech, Lincoln worked and received visitors in the governor's office, now assigned to the master in chancery. When the Civil war broke out, Ulysses S. Grant of Galena cooled his heels in the waiting room until he was appointed a colonel of volunteers.

Wall plaques and a bulletin board remind visitors that the chief memories of Lincoln are associated with the present courtroom, the former House chamber. There Lincoln made several of his most famous speeches. There his body lay in state May 3 and 4, 1865, with the casket open for the last time before it was taken to Oak Ridge cemetery.

HISTORY not connected with Lincoln also was made at the site. From the statehouse square in 1846 the ill-fated Donner party set out for the California mountain pass in which it starved in heavy snow. In 1921, the grand jury indicted Gov. Len Small for mishandling treasury interest funds, and Circuit Judge Elbert S. Smith, grandfather of the present auditor, propounded the doctrine that a governor is not exempt from answering in the courts for his official acts.

As much as any man, Lincoln was responsible for the existence of the stone building. He was one of the Sangamon county representatives who got the legislature to vote in 1837 to move the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. The corner stone was laid on July 4 of that year, with the dedicatory address being given by E. D. Baker, an eloquent congressman, and 1861 casualty at Ball's Bluff. The stone came from the Sugar Creek quarry near the present Lake Springfield.

In 1876, state officials moved six blocks southwestward to a 4 million dollar capitol, the one still in use. Sangamon county also found the old statehouse inadequate and in 1899 enlarged it by adding a new first floor, so that the original first and second floors are now the second and third.

THE STATE will have a restoration problem, if and when the county moves out. It would be expensive but not impossible to take out the present first floor and lower the building. The county altered the original roof and dome. Old photos show how the House chamber and other rooms originally appeared.

When the seat of government was moved here from Vandalia, Springfield men subscribed $50,000 toward the cost of the new capitol, which had been estimated at $120,000. Actual expenditures were nearer $240,000. When the state moved out, Sangamon county bought the square block in the center of the business district for $200,000 and the land on which the present statehouse was built. The 1899 remodeling cost $175,000.

With Gov. Green's approval, the 1945 legislature appropriated $600,000 for the purchase of the property from the county and $668,000 for restoration of the building to its original appearance, including elimination of the first floor. The money was never spent, because Sangamon county voters in 1946 defeated a proposal to raise additional money needed for a modern courthouse.

Whether the county now would accept a higher offer is problematical. The voice of the taxpayer is currently louder than that of the lover of shrines, and the county board is dominated by supervisors from economy minded rural townships.

Oregon Journal
February 12, 1958

The People Speak

"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."—Voltaire.

Lincoln and Tullius

To the Editor: In observing the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, nothing seems to me more appropriate than the gift offered by the citizens of Rome, namely, a stone from the wall built 25 centuries ago by an ancient king, Servius Tullius. It was sent to the United States in 1865 by citizens of Rome who wished to express their sympathy with the ideals of democracy and national unity, which Abraham Lincoln represented.

The lives and ideas of Abraham Lincoln and Servius Tullius were similar in many respects. Both sprang from the common people. Both, in their official capacity, did all they could to elevate and improve the condition of the masses. Both incurred many enemies and both were assassinated.

On June 17, 1870, congress adopted a resolution directing that the Servius Tullius stone be placed in the Lincoln tomb at Springfield, Ill., and on October 11, 1936, it was unveiled by Gov. Henry Horner, with appropriate ceremonies.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, at the beginning, and Abraham Lincoln, at the close, of that period of time loved the common people, and both were loved in turn. In sending this stone, Italy paid homage to one of the greatest sons of the American Union, who, in abolishing slavery, in saving his country from secession and welding it into a union never to be impaired, gave the best proof of the universality of the spirit of early Rome.

Meanwhile, the riches of literature and the artistic contributions of Italy have never ceased to exert their fascination and their beneficent charm on Americans. The stone from the wall of Servius Tullius will ever remain a silent reminder of what we and the world owe Italy.

F. F. Petruzzelli,
6104 NE Hassalo Street.

What Lincoln Said

To the Editor: On the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday may it not be profitable to refresh our memories regarding a few of his great thoughts?

"You do not mean color exactly? You mean the whites are intellectually the superior of the blacks, and therefore have the right to enslave them? Take care—by this rule, you are to be slave to the first man you meet, with an intellect superior to your own."

"WHY SHOULD there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

"Reasonable men have long since agreed that intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all the evils of mankind."

"Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition . . . I can say for one that I have no other so great as that of being esteemed by my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem."

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution, never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country; and never to tolerate their violation by others."

VICE PRES. Andrew Johnson is protesting to Mr. Lincoln the act of Gen. Grant in accepting the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee and in sending the Confederate soldiers to their homes, along with their horses. The soldiers should have been held as prisoners of war and Gen. Lee should be held in confinement.

In reply Mr. Lincoln asks: "What do you think we'll gain at this point, Mr. Johnson, by increasing Gen. Lee's agony of mind?"

"Gen. Lee is a traitor, sir, and should be treated as such," replied Mr. Johnson.

This heated conference between the two highest-placed men in the nation concluded with Lincoln saying to Johnson in no uncertain terms: "You must stand foot to foot with me against those men in the Capitol whose nostrils belch revenge. There shall be no revenge, Johnson."

J. W. Reed,
5300 SE Ivon Street.

Chicago Sun-Times
February 13, 1958

Urges U.S. Follow Lincoln's Example

By Tom Littlewood
Sun-Times Bureau

SPRINGFIELD—At the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, the national commander of the American Legion said the United States must "nobly save" freedom without accepting peaceful coexistence in a divided world.

Lincoln pointed the way this nation must travel to save human freedom, declared the legion leader, John S. Gleason Jr. of Chicago.

Gleason said a note of promise based on strength, not weakness must be sounded to repeat Lincoln's words that:

"I do not expect the house [divided against itself] to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided."

'Peace' At Any Time

The annual pilgrimage of Legionnaires from throughout the nation to Lincoln's tomb featured ceremonies here Wednesday.

"We can have 'peace' at any time—on Communist terms," Gleason said.

"Those terms would make inevitable the yoke of slavery for every human neck. Yet there are many here and abroad who would lead us down the road of appeasement with communism. I ask you, how can you exist with those who don't want you to exist?

Honor Missing

"You can't do business with communism. There is a vital element missing—and always will be missing—at all of Soviet Russia's conference tables. That element is moral integrity—the word of honor."

Gleason quoted Lincoln's remarks to Congress in 1862, which he said are relevant today:

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion.

"As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country."

Wreath from President Eisenhower was placed on Lincoln's tomb in Springfield by Col. Richard D. Boerem. Gov. Stratton participates in ceremony commemorating 149th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. (UP Telephoto)

Lincoln Motto To Guide Daley

Mayor Daley has a new motto to guide him in his conduct of city affairs—a statement by Abraham Lincoln.

The mayor disclosed, on Lincoln's Birthday Wednesday, that he has had the quotation inscribed on a plaque which he will keep in his office.

It reads as follows:

"I believe that a man should be proud of the city in which he lives and that he should so live that his city will be proud that he lives in it."

Daley said he did not recall when Lincoln made the statement but, he added, "those words are as true now as they were then."

Asked if, as a Democrat, he had any reservations about the first GOP President, Daley replied:

"Many people forget that he was re-elected President on a Union ticket. He had no more bitter critics than in his own party. Lincoln was a man who rose above party. He belongs to all the people and not to any one party."

Asked if he would like to rise above his party, Daley said: "I am mayor of all the people. I place the city's welfare first."

Chicago Daily Tribune
February 13, 1958

LINCOLN TOMB CEREMONY LED BY STRATTON

Ike Sends Wreath for Birthday Rites

(Picture on back page)

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12—At the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, Gov. Stratton, and John S. Gleason Jr., national commander of the American Legion, said today that the preservation of human freedom still is America's essential task.

A wreath sent by President Eisenhower was placed above the grave of the Civil war President as American Legion officials made their 24th annual pilgrimage to Oak Ridge cemetery on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Visit Lincoln Home

Over snowless streets in bitter cold, townspeople joined tourists in visiting the tomb and the frame house where Lincoln lived at the time he was elected to the Presidency.

Stratton, in a broadcast ceremony at the cemetery, said the nation must "defend if necessary with the blood of its young people" the freedom which exists now because of Lincoln's leadership. Individual dedication to freedom is more important than armed might, the governor said.

Warning against appeasement of Russia, Gleason said the United States must adhere to its fundamental beliefs and not accept peace on communist terms. The durability of the American form of free government is still the unsettled issue, Gleason said, adding that "in the 95 years since Gettysburg we have graduated from the plight of a divided nation to that of a united nation in a divided world."

"Lincoln had his sputnik scares, his alarmists, and his appeasers in his day," Gleason said. "When the South started to armor-plate the Merrimac, alarming rumors swept the North. Alarmists cried that Washington would be bombarded, New York City put under tribute, the government put in flight, the blockade broken, and there would be no defense against the new monster of war.

Rejects Compromise

"Lincoln refused to be stampeded. He ordered work started on the Monitor which ended the career of the Merrimac. Neither would he yield to those who made overtures to end the war by compromise of the principles for which he believed the nation was to fight. He nobly saved the cause of freedom by fighting thru to victory."

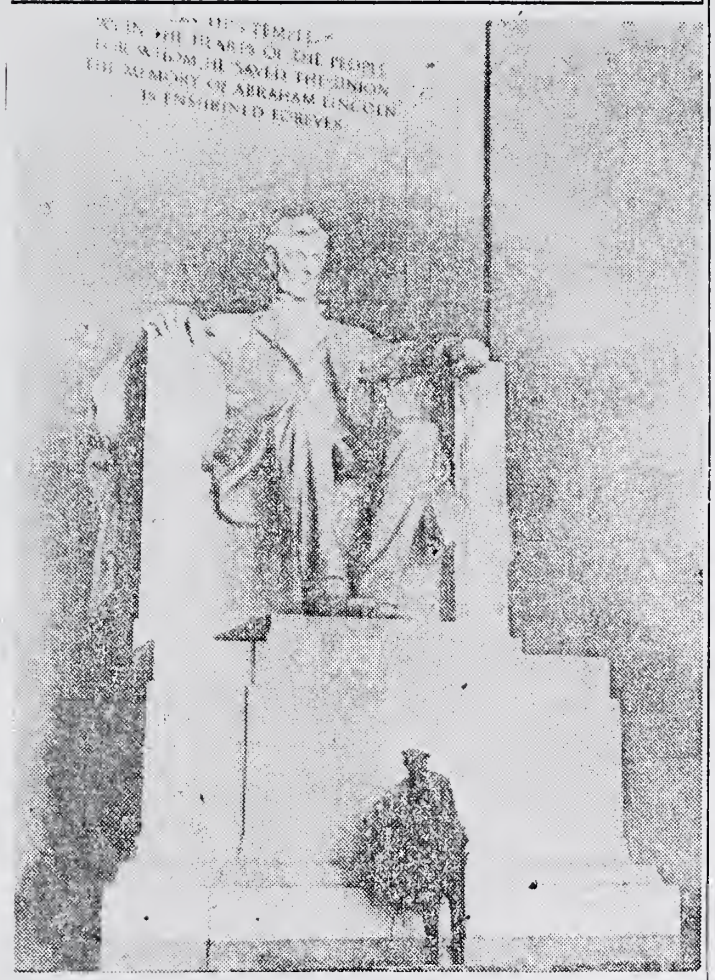
The wreath from President Eisenhower was placed on the tomb by Col. Richard D. Boerem of the Illinois national guard.

U. of I. Opens Exhibit

Champaign, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP) — Manuscripts and printed materials, including original letters of six former American Presidents, went on display at the University of Illinois library for a month today — Lincoln's birthday.

The exhibit, "The Great Debate — Lincoln vs. Douglas, 1854-1861, was selected from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Sang of Chicago and from the University of Illinois' Lincoln materials. Among 66 items on display are letters from former Presidents Pierce, Tyler, Fillmore, Buchanan, Johnson, and Lincoln.

Tribute from the President



Maj. Gen. John G. Van Houten, commander of Washington military district, is dwarfed by the statue of Abraham Lincoln as he places President Eisenhower's wreath at its base in Lincoln memorial. [Associated Press Wirephoto]

ogress In Remodeling Lincoln Monument

Lincoln Shrine Remodeling Is Difficult Task

The time will come when the remains of Abraham Lincoln will repose in a sarcophagus for public view.

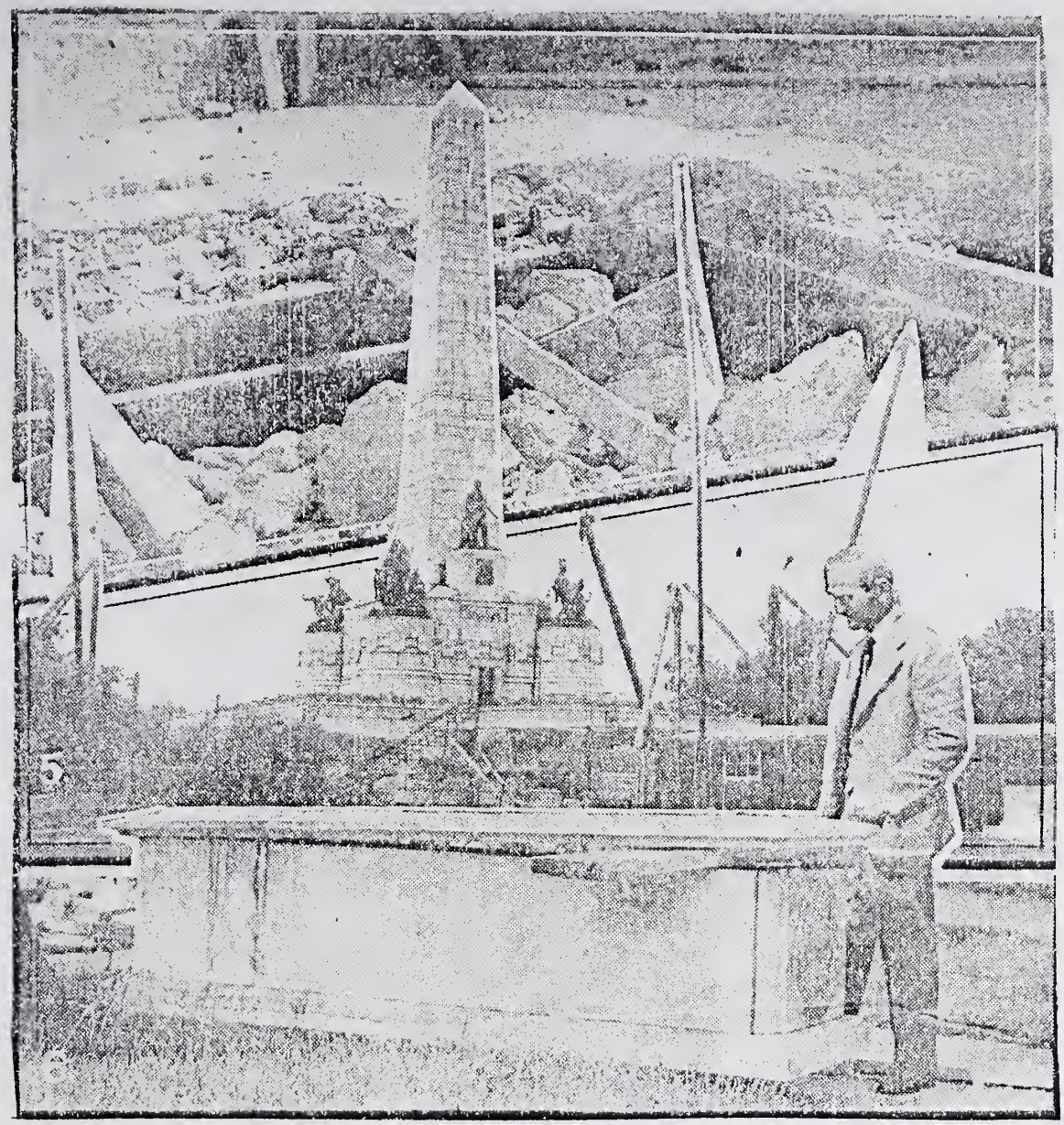
This is the opinion of Herbert Wells Fay, custodian of Lincoln monument, and of thousands who make an annual pilgrimage to the tomb of the great emancipator. They believe the body should rest above the ground and not beneath tons of rock and concrete as at present.

The monument in Oak Ridge is being reconstructed by the state. The project was brought about by Governor Louis L. Emmerson who approved the plans. But when the work was under consideration, there was no suggestion to remove the body from its present position and there is no indication that this will be done in the present decade.

"I believe that the time will come when public sentiment will demand that the body of Mr. Lincoln be placed in a sarcophagus for public view," Mr. Fay said. "Persons who visit the tomb from all parts of the country openly express this opinion."

Work of remodeling the monument is progressing. The contract provides for its completion in four months, but indications are that a longer period may be required to finish the task. The contract for the work was let to English Brothers, Champaign. W. S. Long, superintendent, says that although the elements have damaged the shaft to some extent, workmen find the job of removing the con-

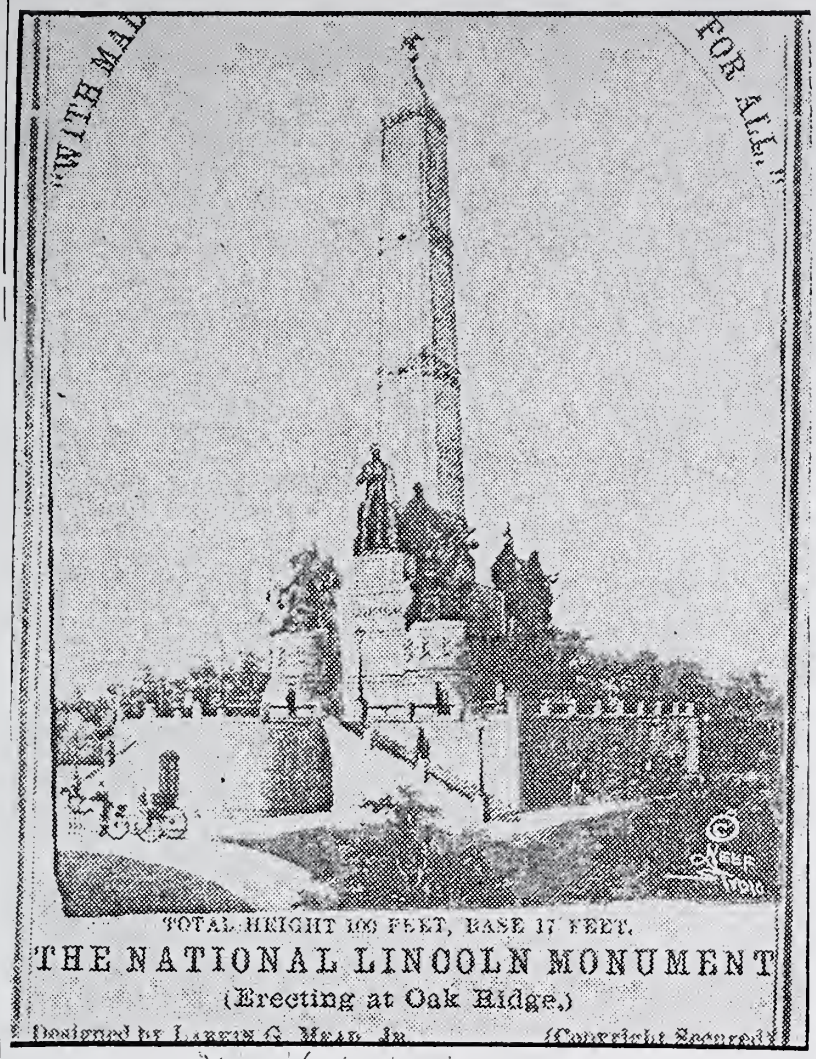
(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)



Photos by State Journal Staff Photographer

1—Statue of Lincoln, removed from the monument to permit workmen to begin work on shaft.
2—Artillery group, also removed from tower, and with statue of Lincoln occupies place on ground near monume
3—Custodian Herbert W. Fay standing on concrete covering over body of Lincoln.
4—Excavation work in progress in north room of monument.
5—Cranes used for removing heavy masonry.
6—Lincoln monument and Custodian Fay standing near sarcophagus which contained remains of Lincoln for tw years and from which an effort was made to steal body of the emancipator.

Original Drawing of Lincoln Tomb Plan



Picture above is the original drawing of Architect Larkin Mead for the Lincoln tomb. It was submitted in competition with other architectural plans for the tomb and was used on postcards which were sold throughout the country to raise funds for construction of the monument. While the general plan was followed, the lines of the tomb were chang somewhat from the original drawing.

ILLINOIS

"THY WONDROUS STORY"

By JOHN HOWARD TODD, A. B. (Member Illinois State Historical Society)

THE MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

IN THE presence of President Ulysses S. Grant, Vice President Henry Wilson and 30,000 other spectators, Mother Josepha and Sister Rachel, two nuns of Jacksonville, unveiled the statue of Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the national Lincoln monument at Springfield on Oct. 15, 1874. As the veil of red and white silk fell away the throng looked on in fitting silence and a choir sang "Rest, Spirit, Rest."

The original cost of the monument was more than $200,000. Of this sum the State of Illinois appropriated $77,000, New York $10,000, Missouri $1,000 and Nevada $500. Sixty thousand Sunday school children in all parts of the Union contributed $20,000, soldiers and sailors of the Union gave $27,000, negro soldiers contributed $8,000, and the rest came from secular schools, from churches, benevolent societies and individuals.

The monument is located on a beautiful knoll in a park of nine acres adjoining and overlooking Oak Ridge Cemetery. The base and shaft are of granite from Massachusetts quarries, the latter rising to a height of 125 feet above ground. The work of building began in the autumn of 1869 under the auspices of the Lincoln Monument Association, which was formed May 11, 1865, less than a month after Mr. Lincoln was assassinated.

Richard J. Oglesby, then United States senator, delivered the dedicatory oration. President Grant spoke briefly, and an original poem by James Judson Lord of Springfield was read by Professor Richard Edwards. Short addresses were made by Vice President Henry Wilson, Usher F. Linder, General W. T. Sherman and Schuyler Colfax, Vice President during General Grant's first term. Larkin G. Mead Jr., an American sculptor, who designed the monument, was called out, bowed his acknowledgments and retired amid the applause of the spectators. Governor John M. Palmer presided.

The features of the monument are the memorial hall containing interesting relics, the catacomb containing the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and their sons, a bronze statue of the martyred President and four groups of statuary representing infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy.

By act of May 18, 1895, the monument was transferred from the association which built it to the state. The monument at that time was in bad condition and in danger of falling to pieces. The foundation had settled unequally and there were ugly cracks in the walls and floors, made by alternate rains and frosts.

Upon the urgent recommendation of Governor John R. Tanner the legislature, in the spring of 1899, appropriated $100,000 to raze the monument, sink its foundation to solid rock and rebuild it on the original lines. This work began Nov. 11, 1899, and during its progress the bodies of President Lincoln and his family were safeguarded in a temporary vault near by. The work of rebuilding was completed June 1, 1901. The body of President Lincoln now lies in a cemented vault beneath the floor of the catacomb, secure from the type of vandals who once tried to steal it.

The state maintains on the grounds a custodian's cottage. It is the duty of the custodian to have immediate care of the monument and surrounding park and to receive the thousands of pilgrims who come yearly to pay their respects to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The custodian receives a salary of $1,200. The trustees are, ex officio, the governor, the superintendent of public instruction and the state treasurer.

CRATING THE STATUARY of the Lincoln monument for safe keeping during the period of construction work.
(State Register Photo)

THE SURVIVORS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNION GATHER AT THE TOMB OF "FATHER ABRAHAM":
THE G. A. R.,
Meeting for the First Time in Springfield, Ill., Holds Memorial Ceremonies at the Grave of Abraham Lincoln.
(Herbert Georg Studio.)

Meade Statue

* * *

The great host of visitors who are visiting the Abraham Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ill., these days and the attention it is receiving between Feb. 12, his birthday, and the anniversary of his death in April, recalls the fact that a Chicopee firm, the Ames Manufacturing Company, started with Springfield capital in the days when Cabotville was a part of Springfield, cast the statue.

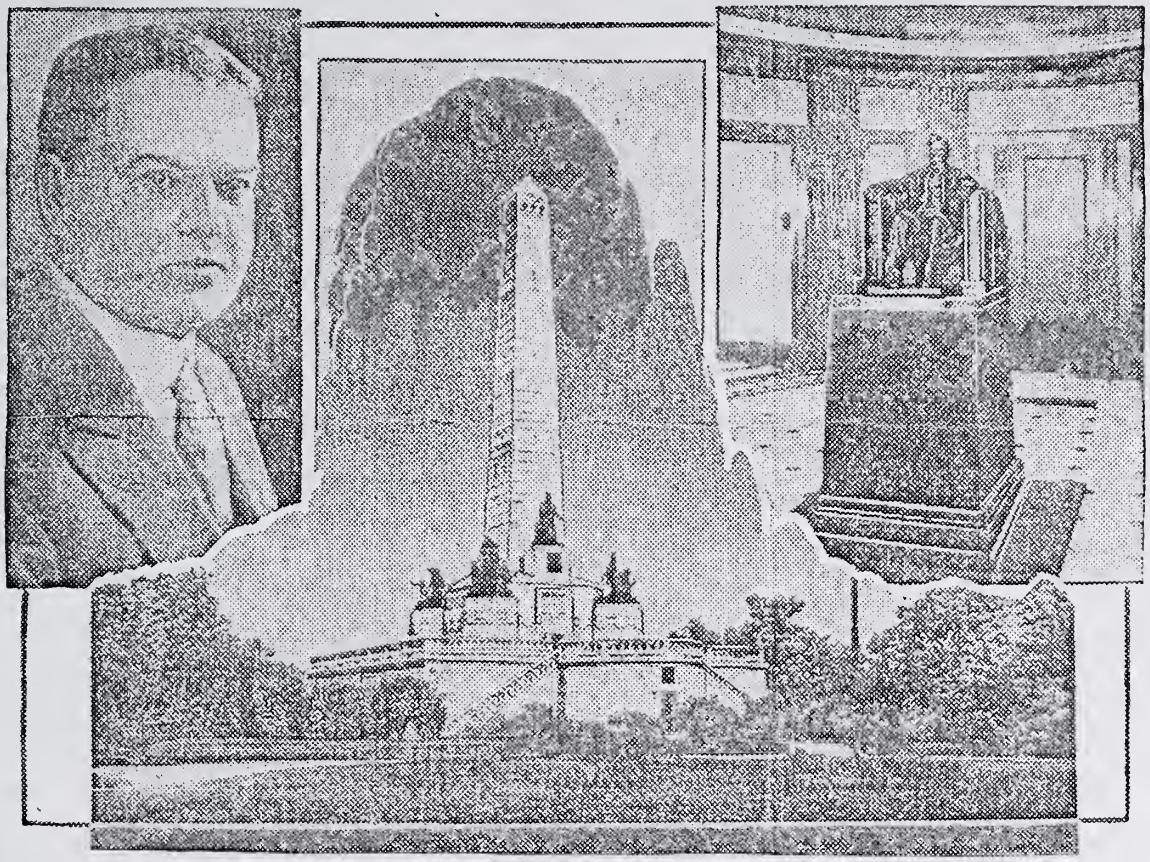
It was in February, 1871, that announcement was made that the Ames Company had the award for making the statue of Lincoln after a model sent from Florence by Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, to be placed on the monument erected by the Lincoln National Monument Association at Springfield, Ill. The statue surmounting the majestic monument of granite is 12½ feet high and represents Lincoln with the Emancipation Proclamation extended in his hands.

The statue was completed in the summer of 1872, but it was not until Oct. 15, 1874, that the monument with its statue, declared to be the finest of Lincoln ever executed, was dedicated in the presence of Gen. Grant, Gov. R. J. Oglesby and other distinguished military and civic leaders.

The Ames Company also cast the equestrian statue of Washington in Boston it is interesting to recall on this Washington Bicentennial.

Gazette 10-4-74

PRESIDENT TO RE-DEDICATE LINCOLN TOMB



Reconstructed at a cost of $175,000 by the state of Illinois, the tomb of Abraham Lincoln will be re-dedicated by President Hoover at Springfield, Ill., June 17. A copy of the statue in the Lincoln memorial in Washington has been placed in the rotunda of the tomb.

LINCOLN

Lincoln Statue at the State House Draws Paper's Attack

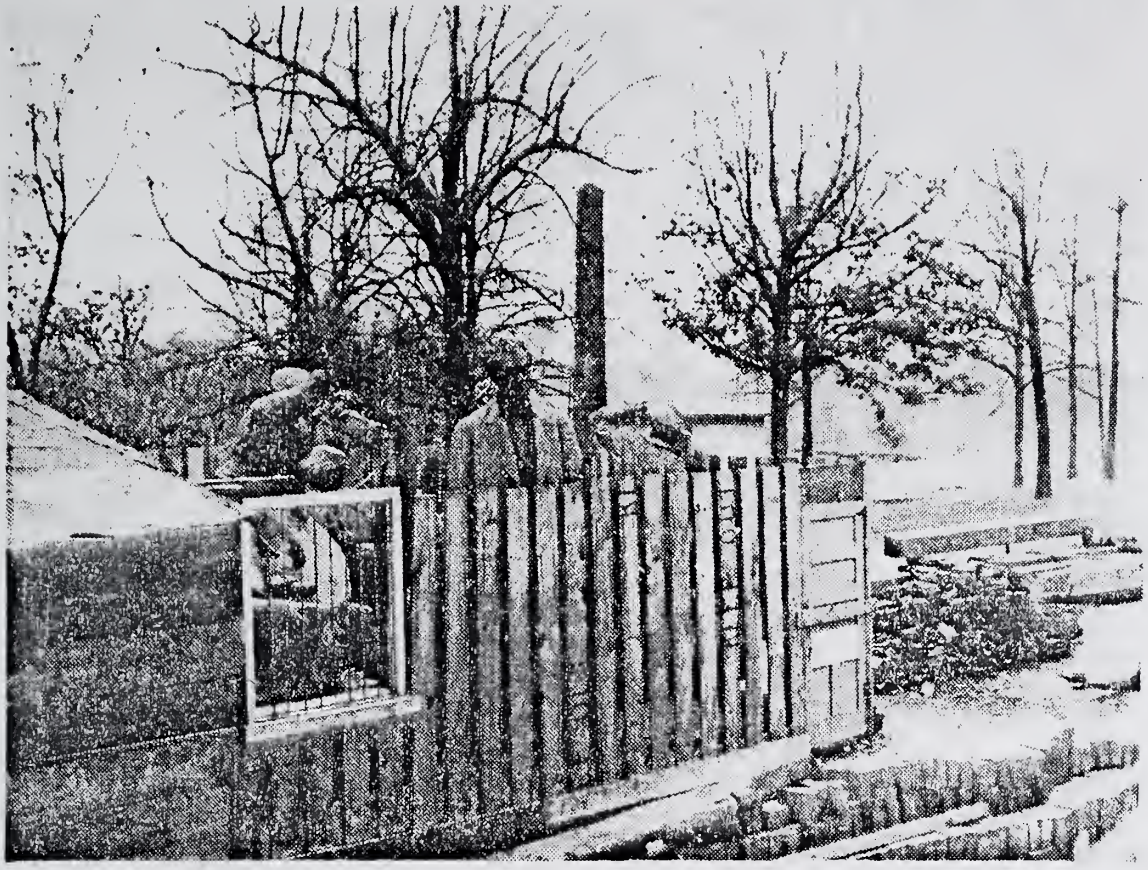
Springfield, Ill., April 23.—[U. P.]—The controversy over the statue of Abraham Lincoln that stands at the entrance of the state capitol grounds flamed anew today with an editorial demand by the Illinois State Journal that it be relocated in a less conspicuous place or destroyed. The editorial remarks:

"Suggestion is made that the Lincoln statue on the approach to the state house be removed to another location on the grounds. A more sensible proposal suggests decapitation of the statue, preservation of the wonderful head, and junking the body.

"The proposal to move the statue is urged because it is so placed that it breaks the approach and detracts from its impressiveness. The statue does worse. It affronts visitors. Encountering it for the first time and in the absence of explanations, they get from it an impression that it is a caricature of Lincoln. Even when it is explained that the misshapen legs and paralytic arm are but symbols, supposed to suggest Lincoln's humility or something of the sort, the statue offends."

No. 14. THE EMANCIPATOR BY LARKIN GOLDSMITH MEAD

THE FAMILY ALBUM



REMEMBER THIS UNIQUE SETTING FOR LINCOLN TOMB STATUARY?

During the reconstruction of the Lincoln Monument in 1900-1901, the bodies of Mr. Lincoln and members of his family were moved to a temporary resting place on the hillside to the northeast. Meanwhile the bronze figure of Lincoln which stood directly against the south side of the shaft, was placed in a boarded enclosure near-by, together with the coat of arms and the four statuary groups. . . . This interesting old picture, probably taken by the late Guy Mathis, shows the unique appearing which the various figures presented in that setting. The door at the right end of the enclosure gives an idea of the size of this statuary when brought down to terra firma! . . . Mr. Lincoln, of course, towers above all the rest. In this bronze form, the Great Emancipator seems to be scanning the horizon, looking toward the old home town in the distance, or perhaps admiring the beauty of the landscape at old Oak Ridge! . . . The four historic statuary groups, as close scrutiny will prove, were all there but in very undignified positions, while in the rear the tall muzzle of a Civil War cannon rears its head straight up. . . . A year or more was required for the rebuilding of the Monument at that time, during which this enclosure was guarded along with the temporary resting place of the Lincoln bodies.

And Money---As Advertised In The Illinoi

Springfield, Ill., Monument Still in Course of Repairs Necessitated by Crumbling

Liberator's Coffin Moved

Resting Place Is Sealed in Concrete-Steel Boulder

By The Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—Permanency finally is being assured the tomb of Abraham Lincoln with the rebuilding of the monument which towers above his grave here. The burial place will be rededicated February 12, the 122d anniversary of his birth.

Rebuilding of the shaft was determined upon two years ago, when crumbling bricks and stone threatened its existence. Reconstruction of the interior was also ordered. Work began almost a year ago, and will not be finished for several months.

Visitors who formerly peered through grated windows into a dimly lighted chamber now may enter the sarcophagus chamber, but the coffin itself is sealed in a boulder of concrete and steel, resting ten feet below the monument.

Almost from the day the funeral cortege reached Springfield, sixty-five years ago, an air of mystery and awe settled on the Lincoln burial place.

Attempt Made to Steal Body

Both Chicago and Springfield desired the martyred President to be buried within their limits. Mrs. Lincoln chose a quiet spot outside Springfield. Five years after a permanent tomb was prepared, in 1876, two Chicago criminals sought to steal the body and hold it for ransom. They succeeded in partly removing the coffin before an alarm was sounded.

A guard thereafter watched beside the tomb after the coffin had been secreted in another part of the burial place. Lincoln's body was exhumed in 1886 and placed in a catacomb, but this was abandoned in 1899 and the present shaft built in 1901. Robert Lincoln, a son, provided funds.

Washington Shrine Nation's Gift

Of the many hundreds, and even thousands of Lincoln memorials in existence today in the form of buildings and shrines, monument, statuary, museums and collections of Lincoln mementoes and souvenirs, books, libraries and pictorial representations extending even into the field of motion pictures, none perhaps is more notable than the greatest shrine of the Emancipator at Washington, the Lincoln Memorial.

Impressive in its simplicity, the gift of the nation to his memory, the memorial is generally considered to be the masterpiece of all the public buildings and memorials in the United States. It stands in Potomac Park, facing the Washington Monument. Its construction was begun on Lincoln's birthday anniversary in 1914. The cost was approximately $3,000,000.

The memorial comprises a large rectangular building of white marble designed by Henry Bacon, New York architect. It has a beautiful setting on the direct east and west line with the Washington Monument and the nation's Capitol, and rises 144 feet above the level of the park. It includes four principal features—a statue of the man by Daniel Chester French, a memorial of his Gettysburg address, a memorial of his second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of the states.

Springfield May Get Famed Models

At Springfield, Ill., it is proposed that the tomb of Lincoln be ornamented by original bronze models of ten of the most famous statues of the great Emancipator. This project, it is expected, soon will be carried out. It was the suggestion of James Booton, of the state architect's office. Among those represented will be Saint Gaudens's famous statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago; the Daniel Chester French statue in Lincoln, Neb., and Lorado Taft's statue in Urbana, Ill. The tomb at Springfield is being enlarged at an expense in excess of $20,000. The monument will be enlarged and a passage added to the sarcophagus.

Construction of a memorial in honor of Lincoln and his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, on the old family homestead near Lincoln City, Ind., waits on the passage of an act by the General Assembly of the state. The Indiana Lincoln Union, organized four years ago, raised sufficient money through gifts to enlarge the memorial park to 360 acres, including the former Lincoln farm. The legislative committee of the Lincoln Union recommended that the General Assembly place 0.4 cent tax on each $100 in taxables over a two-year period, which it is hoped will produce $400,000 to be spent on the memorial building. Bedford stone will be used throughout the structure, which will be 140 feet by 60 feet with a tower rising 160 feet. The structure will house a Lincoln museum.

The cabin where Lincoln was born, near Hodgenville, Ky., is enshrined in a granite temple, and belongs to the United States government. There is also a memorial to his mother in the form of a log cabin at her birthplace near Burlington, W. Va.

Other famous Lincoln memorials include the Saint Gaudens statue at Lincoln Park, Chicago; the statue on the State House grounds in Springfield, Ill., by Andrew O'Connor; the Lincoln Home in Springfield, where he lived from 1848 to 1861, and the Daniel Chester French statue on the grounds of the state capitol in Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN'S MONUMENT.

UNVAILING OF MEADE'S STATUE AT SPRINGFIELD.

A GREAT DAY FOR THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION—A LONG PROCESSION, IN WHICH PRESIDENT GRANT, SECRETARY BELKNAP, GEN. SHERMAN, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED GUESTS TAKE PART—THE MONUMENT UNVAILED WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—To-day was the great day of the century for the Lincoln Monument Association. The statue of the martyr President, by Meade, was to be unvailed. The President, the Vice-President, the Secretary of War, and other Cabinet officers, with generals of the army, were present. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Sherman, President, was to take part in the proceedings, and Springfield, always awake to any patriotic cause, was more than usually alive on this occasion. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee assembled this morning, and selected Des Moines, Iowa, as the place for the next meeting, which will be held Sept. 29 and 30, 1875. Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher of Maine was elected orator. The Society then adjourned to participate in the ceremonies of the unvailing of the Lincoln statue at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

The procession began to form at 11 o'clock, Gov. Beveridge acting as Grand Marshal. President Grant, with Secretary Belknap, occupied a carriage at the head of the procession, preceded by the military band from Newport Barracks, and escorted by the Governor's Guards, a military organization of this city, as a guard of honor. Next came the Rev. Dr. Hale, an old friend of President Lincoln, and Bishop Wayman (colored), and in the other carriages rode Vice-President Wilson with Sir J. Fowell Buxton, M. P., and W. G. Forster, M. P., of England; Gens. McDowell and Custer, and the Hon. J. K. Dubois, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Gov. Beveridge. Gen. Sherman marched on foot at the head of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and following him was a long line of army, military, and civil societies. Next to the carriages containing the members of the Lincoln Monument Association came the carriages in which were Robt. T. Lincoln, only surviving son of the deceased President, Mr. L. L. Smith, sister of Mr. Lincoln, and other relations. Mrs. Lincoln was unable to be present, as she is quite ill at her residence in Chicago. Among the notable persons present were ex-Secretary Borie, ex-Gov. Noyes of Ohio, Gen. John Pope, Gen. McDowell, Gen. Grierson, Gen. Wolcott, Gen. Ekin, with many others.

THE CEREMONIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 14.—The procession arrived at the cemetery at 1 o'clock. Not less than 25,000 persons were present. After the playing of the Dead March by the band, Bishop Wyman made a fervent and eloquent prayer, and a choir of singers chanted "With malice toward none; with charity for all." The Hon. Jesse K. Dubois then read an historical sketch of the Lincoln Monument Association and the result of its labors, concluding as follows:

By the liberal contributions of a grateful nation we have been enabled to provide a suitable place for the remains of the wisest and purest of men known to our National history. There may they rest in peace.

ENT.

SENATOR OGLESBY'S ORATION.

After music from the band ex-Gov. Oglesby of Illinois stepped forward, and was greeted with cheers. He proceeded to deliver the oration. It was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead President, giving a faithful sketch of his public life and services, noting the most striking events of his Administration, and concluding as follows:

If history shall become ungrateful, and moral obligations cease to respond to the calls of justice and patriotism in that race to which he was born, his fame will still be safe. Another race of forty millions, with their countless descendants of free-born children, holding his memory in precious reverence, will sing anthems of praise and gratitude to his name forever. The commencement of his second term as President of the United States and the close of the Rebellion came closely together. I do not know that the time or place is fitting for an examination of the course likely to have been taken by him upon the questions of what is now known as reconstruction. It is true to say, from the great hold he had upon the hearts of the people and their immovable confidence in him—a confidence perhaps enjoyed by no President from Washington down to his own time—any plan maturely considered and seriously put forward by Lincoln would have met with favor, and it is probable, would have been adopted by the people. He was a merciful and forgiving man. He promptly ratified the generous terms of surrender dictated to the armies of the Rebellion by his humane and victorious General. His proclamation of pardon and amnesty of December, 1863, granted, with the restoration of all property rights, the right to vote to all, with certain specified exceptions as to the classes who had been in rebellion and would subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union thereunder, and faithfully abide by and support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President having reference to the slaves. This, it must be remembered, was during the war, but now that peace had come by surrender and not by compromise, as in 1861, the actual Rebellion had released him from the policy of leaving Slavery to the States, and in time allowed him to move forward to emancipation. So, in 1865, compulsory submission would have released him from the terms proposed in 1863, and permitted him to move forward to higher and broader ground.

In addition to the great facts that the circumstances of the white and colored population had at the close of the war entirely changed, and the glimpses on several occasions given of a purpose on his part to favor a most enlightened and liberal policy as to all, so as to reunite the country upon a just and enduring basis, stood the great fact that in 1861 he had said he had rather be assassinated than surrender the sentiment in the declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. It is not likely, at the close of the contest in which that principle had been saved, and for the first time applied to the whole country, he would have favored any plan which would deny to either those who had laid down their arms against the Government or those who had used them in its preservation, the fullest right implied and covered by the broad declaration that all men are equal. Who shall forget that memorable scene in the City of Richmond, which ought to be cherished and perpetuated forever as a part of the history of the closing days of the unhappy strife, where the great and good man, his heart swelling with modest pride, leading his little son by the hand through the deserted streets of the once proud capital of treason, and beholding once more the flag of his country, in place of a strange and usurping one, restored to its rightful dominion over an undivided Union, grateful to the Almighty God that in his own good time peace had returned to a divided and sorrowing people, cheered and animated by the hope of a long future of prosperity and happiness to the country, gave assurance to the scattered and remaining few of those who were but yesterday in arms against the flag, as they eagerly gathered about him, offered forgiveness and an early restoration of all the rights under the old Government, and to the humble and long oppressed, rescued from a servitude dishonorable alike to humanity and to the flag of freedom, citizenship in the great Republic forever! Who shall measure the usefulness of the life of such a man, and who shall hope to do his memory justice in the course of time?

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Come what may, whether a republic founded on the immovable foundations of justice and freedom proved after long experience as the best form of government standing, or whether a republic torn in two by factions and rent by the mad ambition of men, this monument, an enduring testimonial of humble life, the glorious deeds, and the shining example of the great citizen and martyr, will stand for the admination of all men of every clime, nationality, and condition who, in search of the highest aims and loftiest poses of life, shall come to this fountain for inspiration and hope. Here the humble may take new courage, proud learn humility; the ambitious that the true to greatness lies through industry, integrity, and patriotism; and all men that only the truly good can be great. In no other country under the sun could the scarce boy have found his way through the long procession of mysterious and grave events to such eminence and power; and where, and in what land, can one be found who wielded power with such grace, humility and wisdom? The living assign him his proper place in the affections of all men; posterity, profoundly moved by the simplicity of his private life, elevated and lightened by the purity and splendor of his administration and public services, cannot fail to fix his place among those who shall rank highest in their veneration. He has gone to the firmament of Washington, a new light shines down upon his beloved country from the American constellation.

The choir then sang "Rest, Spirit Rest," at the conclusion of which two Sisters of Charity, seated on the side of the statue, rose, and amid breathless silence raised the red, white and blue drapery from the statue form. President Edwards then read the poem written for the occasion by James Judson Lord, as follows:

THE DEDICATION POEM.

We build not here a temple or a shrine,
Nor hero-fane to demigods divine;
Nor to the clouds a superstructure rear
For man's ambition or for servile fear.
Not to the Dust, but to the Deeds alone
A grateful people raise th' historic stone;
For where a patriot lived, or hero fell,
The daisied turf would mark the spot as well.

What though the Pyramids, with spex high,
Like Alpine peaks cleave Egypt's rainless sky,
And cast grim shadows o'er a desert land
Forever blighted by oppression's hand!
No patriot seal their deep foundations laid—
No freeman's hand their darken'd chambers made;
No public weal inspired the heart with love,
To see their summits tow'ring high above.
The ruling Pharaoh, proud and gory-stained,
With vain ambitions never yet attained;—
With brow enclouded as his marble throne,
And heart unyielding as the building stone;—
Sought with the scourge to make mankind his slave
And heaven's free sunlight darker than their grave;
His but to will, and theirs to yield and feel,
Like vermin'd dust beneath his iron heel;—
Denies all mercy, and all right offends,
Till on his head th' avenging Plague descends.

Historic Justice bids the nations know
That through each land of slaves a Nile of woe
shall flow;
And Vendome Columns, on a people thrust,
Are, by the people, level'd with the dust.

Nor stone, nor bronze, can fit memorials yield
For deeds of valor on the bloody field
'Neath war's dark clouds the sturdy volunteer,
By freedom taught his country to revere,
Bids home and friends a hasty, sad adieu,
And treads where dangers all his steps pursue;
Finds cold and famine on his dauntless way,
And with mute patience brooks the long delay,
Or hears the trumpet, or the thrilling drum
Peal the long roll that calls: "They come! they come!"
Then to the front with battling hosts he flies,
And lives to triumph, or for freedom dies.

Thund'ring amain along the rocky strand,
The Ocean claims her honors with the Land.
Loud on the gale she chimes the wild refrain,
Or with low murmur wails her heroes slain!
In gory hulks, with splinter'd mast and spar,
Rocks on her stormy breast the valiant Tar:—
Lash'd to the mast he gives the high command
Or midst the fight, sinks with the Cumberland.

Beloved banner of the azure sky,
Thy rightful home where'er thy eagles fly;
On thy blue fields the stars of heav'n descend,
And to our day a purer luster lend.
O, Righteous God! who guard'st the right alway,
And bade Thy peace to come, "and come to stay:"
And while war's deluge fill'd the land with blood,
With bow of promise arch'd the crimson flood,—
From fraticidal strife our banner screen,
And let it float henceforth in skies serene.

Yet cunning art shall here her triumphs bring,
And laurel'd bards their choicest anthems sing.
Here, honor'd age shall bare its wintry brow,
And youth to freedom make a Spartan vow.
Here, ripen'd manhood from its walks profound,
Shall come and halt, as if on hallow'd ground.
Here shall the urn with fragrant wreaths be drest
By tender hands the flow'ry tributes prest;
And wending westward, from oppressions far,
Shall pilgrims come led by our freedom-star:
While bending lowly, as o'r friendly pall,
The silent tear from eyes cheeks shall fall.

Sterile and vain the tributes which we pay—
It is the Past that consecrates to-day
The spot where rests one of the noble few
Who saw the right, and dared the right to do.
True to himself and to his fellow-men,
With patient hand he moved the potent pen,
Whose inky stream did, like the Red Sea's flow,
Such bondage break and such a host o'erthrow;
The simple parchment on its fleeting page
Bespeaks the import of the better age,—
When man, for man, no more shall forge the chain,
Nor armies tread the shore, nor navies plow the main.
Then shall this boon to human freedom given
Be fitly deem'd a sacred gift of heaven:—
Though of the earth, it is no less divine,—
Founded on truth it will forever shine,
Reflecting rays from heaven's unchanging plan—
The law of right and brotherhood of man.

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT GRANT AND OTHERS.

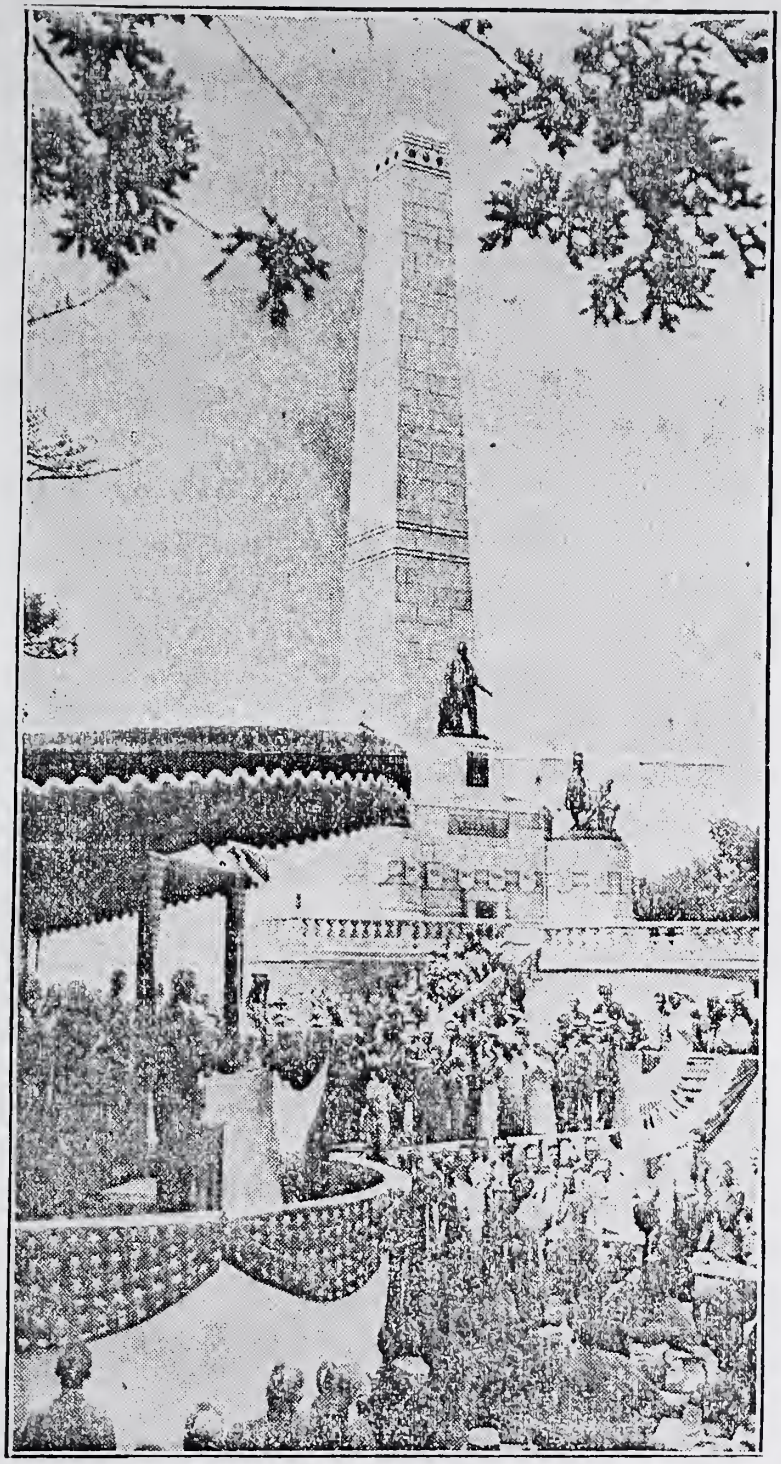
The bands again played an appropriate air, when loud calls being made for President Grant he stepped forward amid enthusiastic applause, and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On an occasion like the present it is a duty on my part to bear testimony to the great and good qualities of the patriotic man whose earthly remains now rest beneath the dedicated monument. It was not my fortune to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln till the beginning of the last year of the great struggle for National existence. During those years of doubt and despondency among the many patriotic men of the country, Abraham Lincoln never for a moment doubted but the final result would be in favor of peace, Union, and freedom to every race in this broad land; his faith in an all-wise Providence directing our arms to this final result was the faith of the Christian that his Redeemer liveth. Amidst obloquy, personal abuse, and hate undisguised, and which was given vent to without restraint through the press, upon the stump and in private circles, he remained the same stauch, unyielding servant of the people, never exhibiting revengeful feelings toward his traducers. He rather pitied them, and hoped for their own sake and the good name of their posterity that they might desist. For a single moment it did not occur to him that the man (Lincoln) was being assailed, but that a treasonable spirit—one waiting to destroy the freest government the sun ever shone upon—was giving vent to itself on him as the Chief Executive of the nation, only because he was such Executive. As a lawyer in your midst, he would have avoided all that slander, for his life was a pure and simple one, and he no doubt would have been a much happier man; but who can tell what might have been the fate of the nation but for the pure, unselfish, and wise administration of Lincoln? From March, 1864, to the day when the hand of an assassin opened a grave for Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States, my personal relations with him were as close, as intimate as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To know him personally was to love and respect him for his great qualities of head and heart, and for his patience and patriotism. With all his disappointments from failures on the part of those to whom he intrusted command, and treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray it, I never heard him utter a complaint, or cast censure for bad conduct or bad faith. It was his nature to find excuses for his adversaries. In his death the nation lost its greatest head. In his death the South lost its most just friend.

Ex-Vice-President Colfax, who was discovered on the platform, was loudly called for, and, in very eloquent and feeling remarks, paid his tribute of love and respect to the honored dead. Remarks were also made by Gen. Sherman, Vice-President Wilson, and Gen. W. F. Linden, after which the Doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the vast assemblage quietly dispersed.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT in Springfield, Ill. The body of President Lincoln rests in the crypt of this national monument. Springfield is proud of the fact that Lincoln at one time was a resident of that city.

HOOVER REDEDICATES LINCOLN TOMB



President Herbert Hoover dedicated the rebuilt Lincoln Memorial at Springfield, Ill., and closed his three-day visit to the Midwest. In his address at the tomb he reminded the nation of Lincoln's oft repeated admonition that obedience to law is the safeguard to liberty. In this photo, made by NEA Service, Inc., for The Gazette, President Hoover is shown making the dedicatory address.

MEAD LARKIN G.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL

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